For personal use only

21 September 2026
ASX Announcement
ASX | SGC

Drilling Extends Gold Mineralisation Well Beyond 1.8Moz Resource

The latest strong assays put Sinclair on track for another major Resource update this financial year with five rigs continuing to step-out across two large, shallow deposits.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **More significant assays received from the step-out drilling targeting growth of the shallow 1.8Moz Mineral Resource at the Mt Henry Gold Project.**
- **All results in this announcement sit outside the updated 1.8Moz Resource, having been received after the 31 July 2026 Resource cut-off.**
- **Results extend gold mineralisation beyond the Resource at both Mt Henry and Selene, with both deposits open at depth and along strike. Five rigs are drilling and further assays are pending.**
- **At Mt Henry, step-out drilling continues to extend multiple mineralised lodes beyond the 0.9Moz Resource, with new intersections including:**
  - **18.0m @ 1.8g/t Au from 315.0m, inc. 7.0m @ 4.0g/t Au;**
  - **23.0m @ 1.4g/t Au from 239.0m, inc. 15.0m @ 1.9g/t Au;**
  - **13.0m @ 1.8g/t Au from 324.0m;**
  - **16.3m @ 1.1g/t Au from 472.8m; and**
  - **9.0m @ 1.1g/t Au from 176.0m.**
- **At Selene, step-out drilling continues to extend the broad, shallow mineralised system beyond the 0.9Moz Resource, with new intersections including:**
  - **41.1m @ 1.1g/t Au from 194.9m, including 24.9m @ 1.5g/t Au; and**
  - **16.0m @ 1.2g/t Au from 222.0m, inc. 6.3m @ 2.1g/t Au.**
- **Sinclair is well-funded to continue driving Resource growth with $38.2 million as at 30 June 2026.**
- **Five rigs will continue targeting further Resource growth ahead of the next Mineral Resource update, targeted before the end of FY27.**

Sinclair Gold Chief Executive Jeff Sansom said:

"Having just doubled the Resource to 1.8Moz within six months of acquiring the Mt Henry Gold Project, we are already well on the path to the next Resource update.

"These strong assays extend the known mineralisation well beyond the 1.8Moz Resource footprint, showing there is plenty of room for further growth. Both deposits remain open at depth and along strike, we have five rigs turning and plenty of targets still to test across the broader 16km mineralised corridor.

"We are targeting a substantially larger, multi-million-ounce gold project and already have a fantastic foundation to build from. The Resource is concentrated in two large, shallow deposits that start from surface, with nearly 90% of the ounces sitting within 200m of surface".

P +61 8 6279 9425
E info@sinclairgold.com
A L2/8 Richardson Street, West Perth WA 6005
ACN 149 126 858
sinclairgold.com

For personal use only

Overview: The Mt Henry Gold Project, Norseman, Western Australia

Sinclair Gold Ltd (ASX: SGC) (**Sinclair** or **the Company**) is pleased to report more strong drilling results from its Mt Henry Gold Project (**Project**) in Norseman, Western Australia (Figure 1), which continue to demonstrate the potential for further Resource growth.

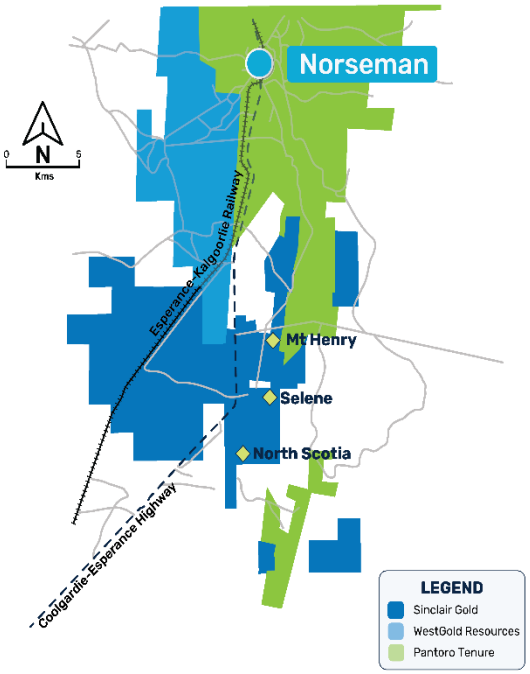


Figure 1: Sinclair's Mt Henry Gold Project Regional Location Map

Just six months after drilling commenced, Sinclair doubled the Project Mineral Resource to 1.8Moz[1], with all of the growth coming from the Mt Henry and Selene deposits.

The updated 1.8Moz Resource captures drilling completed to the 31 July 2026 cut-off date. The results reported in this announcement were received after that cut-off.

The latest assays sit outside the updated Resource and continue to extend gold mineralisation beyond the new Resource boundaries at both deposits.

Five rigs are now drilling across the two deposits, with further assays pending and drilling continuing through CY26 ahead of the next Mineral Resource update, targeted before the end of FY27 (Figure 2).

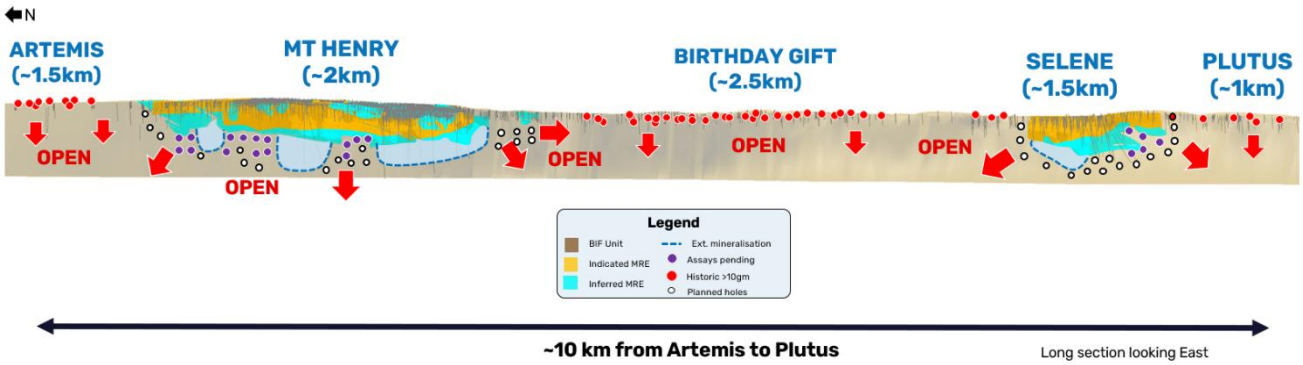


Figure 2: Current 1.8Moz Resource Boundaries at Mt Henry and Selene, Showing Recent Extensions to Gold Mineralisation Beyond the Resource, With Both Deposits Remaining Open and Ongoing Drilling Targeting Further Growth. The ~10km Mineralised Corridor from Artemis to Plutus Also Highlights the Broader Regional Growth Opportunity, Including Artemis, Birthday Gift and Plutus.

Drilling remains focused on Mt Henry and Selene within the broader ~16km mineralised corridor. Sinclair is yet to drill its priority regional targets at Birthday Gift, Artemis and Plutus, while large parts of the corridor remain largely untested.

Selene Continues to Grow Beyond Updated Resource

The Selene Mineral Resource now stands at 0.9Moz, with the majority of the contained ounces sitting between surface and ~200m below surface. Drilling at Selene continues to target extensions of gold mineralisation beyond the updated Resource boundary.

Gold mineralisation at Selene is hosted within a broad, shallow west-dipping banded iron formation (**BIF**) horizon characterised by wide mineralised intersections and consistent grades.

Since drilling commenced in March 2026, the Selene Resource has grown significantly while still remaining shallow. The Resource is defined to ~200m below surface with gold mineralisation up to ~50m thick.

The latest drilling sits outside the updated Resource and continues to extend this broad, shallow mineralisation at depth and along strike.

Selected new intersections include:

- **41.1m @ 1.1g/t Au from 194.9m, inc. 24.9m @ 1.5g/t Au; and**
- **16.0m @ 1.2g/t Au from 222.0m, inc. 6.3m @ 2.1g/t Au.**

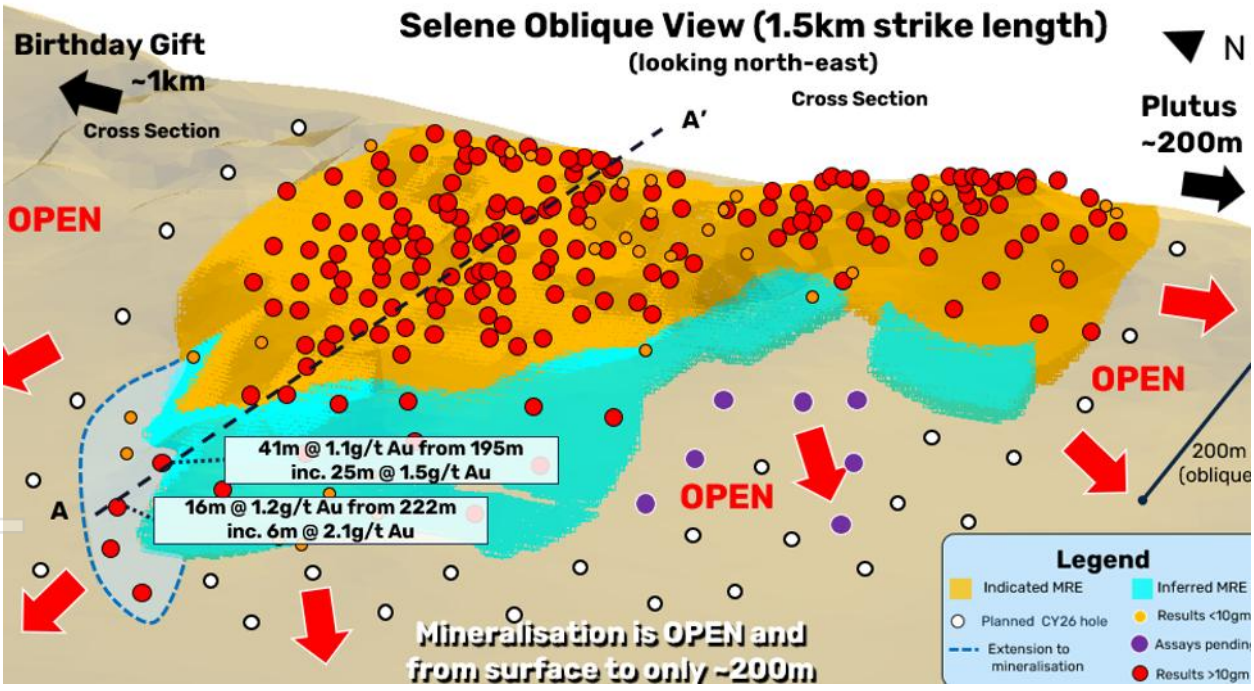


Figure 3: Selene Deposit Showing Recent Broad, Shallow Mineralised Intersections Extending Mineralisation at Depth and Along Strike. Holes with Assays Pending (purple) and Planned CY26 Drilling (white) Target Further Resource Growth, with Birthday Gift and Plutus to the Immediate North and South Providing Further Growth Opportunities.

The cross-section shown in Figure 3 highlights that these latest results have extended known gold mineralisation ~75m beyond the current Mineral Resource boundary, with mineralisation remaining open.

For personal use only

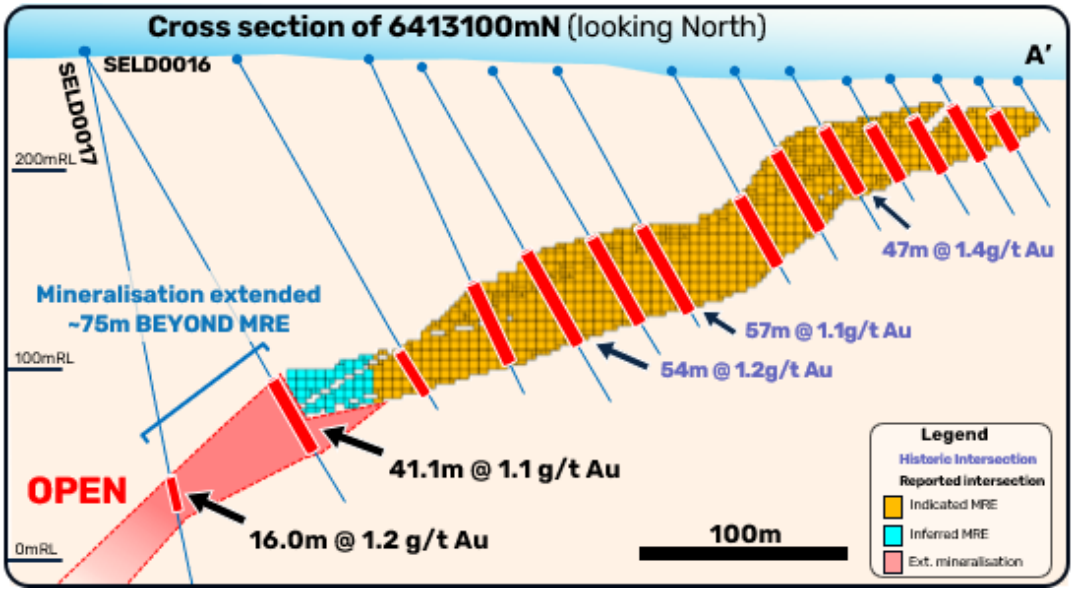


Figure 4: Selene Deposit Cross-Section Showing Broad, Shallow Mineralisation and New Drilling Extending Known Gold Mineralisation ~75m Beyond the Current Mineral Resource Boundary. Mineralisation Remains Open at Depth, with Further Drilling Planned to Target Resource Growth.

These results build on previously reported intersections to the north and further demonstrate the scale and continuity of Selene.

Selected previously reported intersections[2] include:

- **33.2m @ 1.6g/t Au from 230.7m, inc. 22.3m @ 2.0g/t Au;**
- **28.6m @ 2.0g/t Au from 224.0m, inc. 12.4m @ 2.8g/t Au;**
- **26.9m @ 1.6g/t Au from 207.8m, inc. 9.7m @ 2.5g/t Au; and**
- **39.7m @ 0.9g/t Au from 187.5m, inc. 19.9m @ 1.0g/t Au.**

Drilling at Selene will continue to focus on the southern thickness trend, driving depth and strike extensions.

Mt Henry: Multiple Lodes Extend Beyond The 0.9Moz Resource

Since the acquisition of the Project, the Mt Henry deposit Resource has grown to ~0.9Moz across ~2km of strike. The latest drilling continues to extend multiple mineralised lodes beyond the updated Resource boundaries.

The latest results include broad zones of gold mineralisation together with higher-grade zones across multiple mineralised lodes. Selected new intersections include:

- **18.0m @ 1.8g/t Au from 315.0m, inc. 7.0m @ 4.0g/t Au;**
- **23.0m @ 1.4g/t Au from 239.0m, inc. 15.0m @ 1.9g/t Au;**
- **13.0m @ 1.8g/t Au from 324.0m;**
- **16.3m @ 1.1g/t Au from 472.8m; and**
- **9.0m @ 1.1g/t Au from 176.0m.**

For personal use only

For personal use only

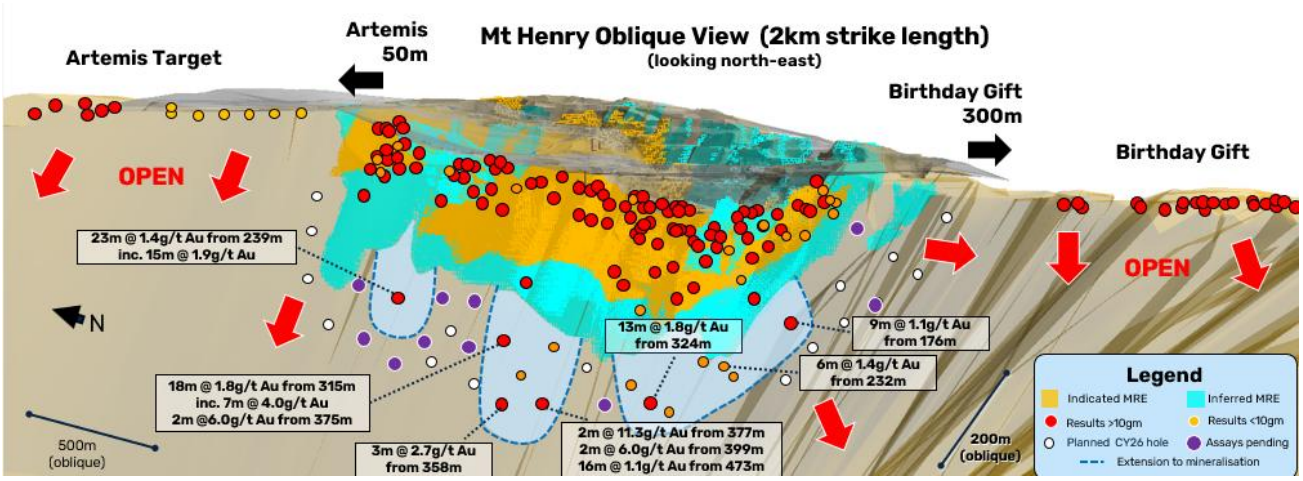


Figure 5: Mt Henry Deposit Showing Multiple Mineralised Lodes Across ~2km of Strike, With Drilling Extending Mineralisation at Depth and Along Strike. Holes with Assays Pending (purple) and Planned CY26 Drilling (white) Target Further Resource Growth, with Artemis and Birthday Gift to the Immediate North and South Providing Further Growth Opportunities.

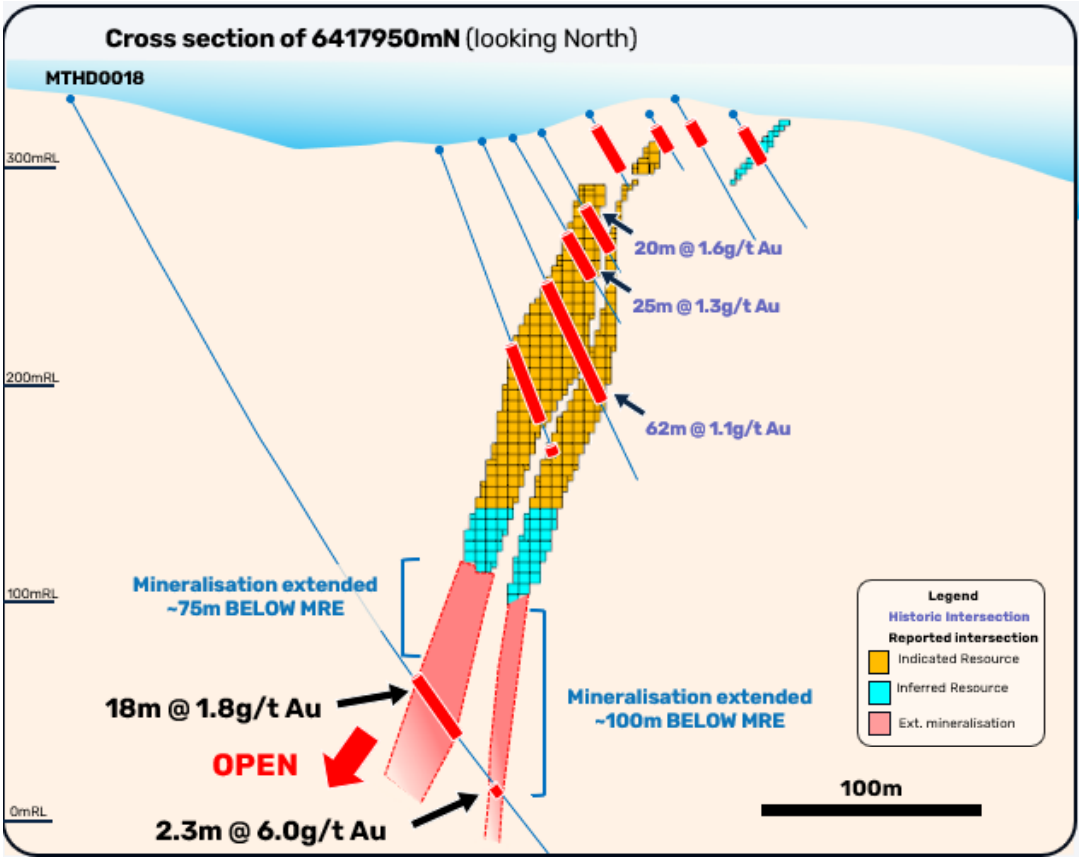


Figure 6: Mt Henry Cross-Section Showing Multiple Mineralised Lodes, With New Drilling Extending Known Gold Mineralisation ~75m and Up To ~100m Beyond The Current Resource Across Two Lodes. Both Remain Open, With Further Drilling Targeting Resource Growth.

The cross-section shown in Figure 6 highlights that these latest results have extended known gold mineralisation by up to ~100m beyond the current Mineral Resource boundary, with mineralisation remaining open.

More broadly, these recent results also demonstrate that gold mineralisation was intersected a further ~180m beyond the Resource boundary in the central section of the Mt Henry deposit.

For personal use only

These latest results build on previously reported broad and high-grade intersections across Mt Henry, demonstrating the continuity of multiple mineralised lodes as drilling has progressively extended the system.

Selected previously reported intersections[2] include:

- **21.4m @ 1.6g/t Au from 159.6m, inc. 10.0m @ 2.8g/t Au;**
- **9.5m @ 3.5g/t Au from 176.5m, inc. 3.1m @ 7.3g/t Au;**
- **17.0m @ 1.5g/t Au from 180.0m, inc. 7.9m @ 2.9g/t Au; and**
- **7.0m @ 2.8g/t Au from 285.9m.**

Mt Henry is still open at depth and along strike, with multiple mineralised lodes extending beyond the updated Resource. Drilling is continuing across the ~2km strike length to test the limits of the mineralised system and target further Resource growth.

Five Rigs Turning, Plenty More to Test

Five rigs are now drilling across Mt Henry and Selene, with further assays pending and drilling continuing through CY26. The next Mineral Resource update is targeted before the end of FY27, with drilling continuing to test extensions beyond the current Resource at both deposits.

Beyond Mt Henry and Selene, Sinclair is yet to drill the priority regional targets at Birthday Gift, Artemis and Plutus, while large parts of the broader ~16km mineralised BIF corridor have seen very little historical exploration.

With two large, shallow deposits still open, five rigs turning and priority regional targets yet to be drilled, Sinclair has multiple opportunities to continue growing the Project.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors of Sinclair Gold.

Investors

Jeff Sansom
Chief Executive Officer
E: jsansom@sinclairgold.com
P: +61 (0)473 089 856

Media

Paul Armstrong
Read Corporate
P: +61 8 9388 1474

About Sinclair Gold

Sinclair Gold Ltd (ASX: SGC) owns the Mt Henry Gold Project in Western Australia, located approximately 20km south of Norseman. The Project hosts total Mineral Resources of 48Mt at 1.2g/t Au for 1.8Moz contained gold across the Mt Henry, Selene and North Scotia deposits and existing stockpiles.

Since acquiring the Project in February 2026, Sinclair has increased the Mineral Resource by ~100%, with both Mt Henry and Selene remaining open along strike and at depth. Drilling continues across both deposits, while the broader ~16km mineralised BIF corridor remains largely untested and hosts multiple regional exploration prospects, providing significant potential for further Resource growth and new discoveries.

The Project's Mineral Resources are located on granted mining leases, with sealed-road access approximately 1.5km east of the Coolgardie–Esperance Highway and proximity to established regional infrastructure.

Sinclair also retains interests in the highly prospective Bergslagen mining district of Sweden, including the Falun copper-gold and polymetallic skarn project and the historic Sala silver-zinc-lead Project. Sinclair's strategy for its Swedish portfolio is focused on retaining exposure to exploration upside while progressing the assets through partner-funded exploration and development.

Sinclair is led by an experienced Board and management team with extensive experience across gold exploration, project development, mining, corporate finance and capital markets. Sinclair's focus is on growing the scale of the Project through continued Resource growth, exploration and ongoing testing of the broader project area.

For personal use only

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to newly reported Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Timothy Sloan, a competent person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sloan is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Sloan 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'. Mr Sloan consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported exploration results has been extracted from the Company's announcements dated 19 December 2025, 18 May 2026, 22 July 2026, 29 July 2026 and 14 September 2026.

Information regarding the updated Mineral Resource Estimate has been extracted from the Company's ASX announcement titled "Mt Henry Resource Doubles to 1.8Moz at 1.2g/t Au" which was released to the ASX on 14 September 2026.

Deposit	JORC (2012) Classification	Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (koz)
Mt Henry	Indicated	0.5	12.9	1.2	521
	Inferred		9.2	1.2	364
	Total Mt Henry	**0.5**	**22.0**	**1.2**	**885**
Selene	Indicated	0.5	20.1	1.1	710
	Inferred		4.8	1.1	166
	Total Selene	**0.5**	**24.9**	**1.1**	**875**
North Scotia	Indicated	0.4	0.1	2.6	12
	Inferred		0.0	2.4	0
	Total North Scotia	**0.4**	**0.1**	**2.6**	**12**
Stockpiles	Measured	-	0.9	0.7	20
	Total Stockpiles	**-**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**20**
TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCE		**-**	**47.9**	**1.2**	**1,792**

Note: Effective 31 July 2026 for Mt Henry and Selene; 30 June 2025 for North Scotia and Stockpiles.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

References to 'historic(al) drilling' and 'historic(al) data' in this announcement refer to drilling and data collected prior to the current drilling campaign. Unless specified otherwise, all historical drilling information and data in this announcement has been reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code and not in accordance with a historical code.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections, including statements regarding Sinclair's plans, forecasts, and projections with respect to its mineral properties and programmes. Although the forward-looking statements contained in this release reflect management's current beliefs based upon information currently available to management and based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors many of which are

beyond the control of Sinclair. The forward-looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. For example, there can be no assurance that Sinclair will be able to confirm the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that Sinclair's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic, or that a mine will be successfully developed on any of Sinclair's mineral properties. Sinclair's performance may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of Sinclair, its directors, staff, or contractors. Sinclair does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projections based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws.

End Notes

1 Refer to Sinclair ASX Announcement titled "Mt Henry Resource Doubles to 1.8Moz at 1.2g/t Gold" dated 14 September 2026
2 Refer to Sinclair ASX Announcements titled "First Assays Extend Known Mineralisation" dated 18 May 2026 and "Drilling Extends Gold Mineralisation Across Mt Henry" dated 22 July 2026.

For personal use only

Appendix A – Drilling Results

Significant Intercepts Table

Collar co-ordinates and orientation are listed in the MGA 1994 Zone 51 grid. Width refers to Downhole Width.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
Mt Henry										
MTHD0011	385695.5	6417096.8	278.1	-79.2	91.3		268.4	274.1	5.7	0.7
MTHD0012	385594.0	6417149.2	282.7	-63.7	85.3		324.0	337.0	13.0	1.8
						and	368.4	369.2	0.8	6.3
MTHD0013	385676.8	6417329.4	279.0	-66.0	86.7		283.8	289.1	5.3	0.8
						and	306.3	309.5	3.2	1.2
MTHD0014	385628.5	6417869.6	336.1	-54.6	103.8		340.6	347.2	6.6	0.7
						and	362.4	366.2	3.8	1.5
MTHD0015	385627.6	6417872.1	336.1	-60.3	81.1		358.1	361.2	3.1	2.7
						and	399.5	402.9	3.4	0.9
MTHD0016	385627.3	6417869.3	336.1	-67.1	104.0		377.4	379.3	1.9	11.3
						and	399.0	401.0	2.0	6.0
						and	472.8	489.1	16.3	1.1
MTHD0017	385624.9	6417872.4	336.1	-69.2	75.4		500.2	512.6	12.4	0.7
						incl	505.5	507.0	1.5	3.2
MTHD0018	385653.0	6417975.8	336.7	-63.0	91.7		315.0	333.0	18.0	1.8
						incl	316.0	323.0	7.0	4.0
						and	349.8	352.1	2.3	1.2
						and	374.7	377.0	2.3	6.0
						incl	376.0	376.3	0.3	36.9
MTHR0071	385661.9	6416930.7	274.0	-61.0	86.5		232.0	239.7	7.7	0.9
MTHR0072	385672.3	6416850.6	272.8	-59.5	90.0		232.0	238.0	6.0	1.4
MTHR0073	385725.3	6416796.1	271.9	-58.2	86.6		176.0	185.0	9.0	1.1
MTHR0074	385642.2	6416800.7	272.6	-57.0	88.5		302.0	303.0	1.0	0.7
MTHR0075	385745.6	6418422.2	323.4	-58.8	90.2		239.0	262.0	23.0	1.4
						incl	244.0	259.0	15.0	1.9
5HENC030	385848.5	6417959.0	311.5	-65.0	90.0	-	70.0	132.0	62.0	1.1
MHRD0565	385861.4	6417960.7	316.9	-60.0	90.0	-	52.0	77.0	25.0	1.3
NHC083	385873.8	6417955.8	317.5	-57.9	86.8	-	33.0	53.0	20.0	1.6
Selene										
SELD0014	385029.2	6412986.0	266.9	-75.1	143.4		256.6	260.2	3.6	0.8
						and	268.8	274.1	5.3	2.3
SELD0015	385048.5	6413044.7	265.4	-84.4	103.8		254.4	264.5	10.1	1.1
SELD0016	385110.5	6413110.2	261.2	-59.7	88.5		194.9	236.0	41.1	1.1
						Incl	205.0	229.9	24.9	1.5
SELD0017	385110.5	6413110.2	261.2	-79.6	82.3		222.0	238.0	16.0	1.2
						incl	226.6	232.9	6.3	2.1
SELD0018	385114.4	6413195.4	256.0	-57.6	87.7		230.9	242.2	11.3	0.5
						incl	240.0	242.2	2.2	1.3

For personal use only

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
SELD0019	385222.2	6413273.9	251.2	-63.8	81.0		196.2	197.0	0.8	1.0
NLC141	385447.0	6413110.6	250.4	-59.8	93.3	-	46.0	93.0	47.0	1.4
NLC047	385354.5	6413104.4	252.0	-60.0	90.2	-	91.0	148.0	57.0	1.1
NLC070	385283.8	6413112.2	254.0	-60.0	90.2	-	110.0	164.0	54.0	1.2

Appendix B – Survey & Analytical Methods for Reported Drill Holes

Hole ID	Status	Drill Type	Hole Depth (m)	DH Survey Method	Collar Survey Method	Analytical Method
MTHD0011	Sinclair Gold	DDH	406.5	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHD0012	Sinclair Gold	DDH	425.0	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHD0013	Sinclair Gold	DDH	367.4	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHD0014	Sinclair Gold	DDH	479.0	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHD0015	Sinclair Gold	DDH	500.0	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHD0016	Sinclair Gold	DDH	550.0	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHD0017	Sinclair Gold	DDH	541.1	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHD0018	Sinclair Gold	DDH	555.9	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHR0071	Sinclair Gold	RC / DDH	341.0	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHR0072	Sinclair Gold	RC	340.0	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHR0073	Sinclair Gold	RC	350.0	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHR0074	Sinclair Gold	RC	330.0	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHR0075	Sinclair Gold	RC / DDH	380.0	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
SELD0014	Sinclair Gold	DDH	312.3	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
SELD0015	Sinclair Gold	DDH	297.6	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
SELD0016	Sinclair Gold	DDH	267.4	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
SELD0017	Sinclair Gold	DDH	306.6	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
SELD0018	Sinclair Gold	DDH	267.4	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
SELD0019	Sinclair Gold	DDH	249.4	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
5HENC030	Historic	RC	170.0	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - Unknown
MHRD0565	Historic	RC	100.0	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - AAS
NHC083	Historic	RC	71.0	GYRO	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - Unknown
NLC141	Historic	RC	110.0	GYRO	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - Unknown
NLC047	Historic	RC	150.0	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - Unknown
NLC070	Historic	RC	200.0	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - Unknown

Note: RC / DDH refers to RC pre-collar and diamond tail.

For personal use only

For personal use only

Appendix C – JORC 2012 Table 1 Report (Mt Henry Project)

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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 presentively 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.	• Drilling at the Mount Henry Gold Project (MHGP) was completed between the 1980s and 2026 using a combination of Reverse Circulation (RC), Diamond drilling (DD), Aircore (AC), Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and Percussion. The database contains 7,695 drill holes for a total of 303,547.2m. This announcement reports 19 SGC holes for a total of 7266.6m with 14 diamond, three RC and two RC /DDH. In addition, 6 historic holes are also included in this announcement, with 3 holes at Mt Henry and 3 holes at Selene. • AC, RAB and Percussion holes are excluded from the Mineral Resource estimate. • The grid drill spacing is typically between 25m x 25m and 40m x 40m over the extent of the mineralisation. In areas of grade control drilling spacing is reduced to 6.25m x 6.25m. • Post 2008 historical exploration drilling has targeted either a nominal 40m or 80m step-out from existing drilling. • A nominal 80m x 80m drill spacing has been targeted by Sinclair Gold. • RC holes were typically sampled by collecting 1m samples and splitting them down using either on-board rig or manual riffle splitters to produce an assay sample of ~3kg size. • Diamond holes were typically NQ2 (NQ for some holes) & occasionally HQ size and were sampled by cutting the core in half, or quarter for the HQ core, over geologically logged intervals between 20cm and 1m in length. • Historic assay samples were typically submitted to ALS in Kalgoorlie, BV in Kalgoorlie and SGS Laboratories in Perth for gold analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay) technique. Of the pre-2008 RC & DD gold assays in the database, the dominant assay methodology is Fire Assay. A minor proportion of the data (8%) has been assayed via unknown or other methods. • For 2026 diamond drilling by Sinclair Gold, HQ core has been sampled by half-core sawing over geologically determined intervals of between 0.3m and 1.3m within and adjacent to the mineralised zone. Samples were submitted to InterTeck in Kalgoorlie or Perth for gold analysis by 50g Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish.
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).	• The RC drilling was typically completed using 5 ¼ inch hammers and post 2008 historic 5 ¼ inch face sampling hammers. • The pre-2008 DD drilling was typically NQ (47.6mm), and post 2008 historic DD was typically NQ2 (50mm) and HQ (63.5mm) diameter core • HQ size core was typically drilled as geotechnical holes from surface.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drilling in 2026 to date has been completed utilising diamond drilling and RC drilling. Diamond drill holes typically commence as PQ (85mm) through fill and the weathering profile. Once fresh rock is intercepted, drill holes are cased and drilled as HQ (63.5mm) diameter. Where possible rock rolling has been utilised through the fill and weathered zone. RC drilling has largely been utilised for pre-collars with diamond tails occurring through mineralisation although some full length RC holes have been completed. Sinclair RC drilling was completed using 5 ¼ inch face sampling hammers. Drill hole surveys are completed approximately every 30m while drilling. End of hole surveys are completed using a continuous survey with survey measurements typically measured every 10m, with the in-run utilised for final survey measurement. All surveys utilise a North-Seeking Gyro.
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.	• RC sample recoveries were monitored by recording visual estimates of the sample bags prior to sampling. Typical recoveries for RC were greater than 90%. • Core recovery is noted during drilling and geological logging processes as a percentage recovered vs. expected drill length. • Core was reconstructed into continuous runs on a length of angle iron to enable accurate geological logging and estimation of core recovery. Core recovery is typically 100 percent. • No apparent relationships were noted in relation to sample recovery and grade.
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.	• All drill holes in the MHGP resource database subset have been geologically logged. • Both chip and core samples have been logged using geological legends at detail to support detailed geological interpretations. • Logging details lithology, weathering, oxidation, veining, mineralisation and structural features were noted in drill core. • All drill core and RC chips are logged into an internal database. Logging data is both qualitative and quantitative in nature • All mineralised drill intersections and associated samples have been logged in full.
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.	• Both pre-2008 NQ and post 2008 historic NQ2 core was typically sawn in half and half core sampled. Post 2008 historic HQ geotechnical core was quarter core sampled where mineralised. Core sample lengths typically varied between 0.2 and 1.0 metre. • The standard RC sample length is 1 metre with samples collected directly from the rig cyclone system. The individual 1m RC samples were then reduced to a 3-5kg assay sample by either automated on-board rig splitters or manually by riffle splitting.

personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• The sample preparation process for all samples submitted for analysis follow accepted industry standards, including oven drying sample for a minimum of 8 hrs, crushing and pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. • Quality control procedures have included the insertion of standards, blanks and duplicates to monitor the sampling and analytical process. • The sample sizes used are accepted industry standard sizes used extensively throughout the goldfields and are appropriate for the style of deposit.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The standard analytical technique used is Fire Assay, mostly by AAS finish. Of the 225,732 Au assays in the MHGP resource database subset, 17,764 assays (8%) do not have a recorded technique or are by technique other than Fire Assay. • Drill holes completed by Sinclair Gold have utilised Fire Assay with an ICP-OES finish. • No other geophysical or analytical tools have been used to estimate grade. • QA/QC has typically been completed routinely during all sampling throughout the life of the Project. The QA/QC results indicate that the RC and DD assays being used for resource estimation are a fair representation of the material that has been sampled.
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.	• The deposit is very continuous in terms of mineralisation and grade intercepts. The continuity and consistency of the grade intercepts in section and along strike provides strong confidence in the verification of the grade and style of deposit. • The similarity and consistency of intersections reported by past Project owners over many years is further verification of the reliability of the data. • Twin holes completed across the deposits verified mineralisation continuity. In-fill verification holes were completed to test both geological and mineralisation continuity on selected sections. In each instance the expected geological and mineralogical interpretation was confirmed and no major discrepancies were identified. • Historic logging was completed in logging code protected MS Excel templates on laptops and then imported into the Project SQL database for validation. Sections were then generated and visual validation completed to ensure integrity of the data. Logging data completed in 2026 has been captured within an internal logging package coupled to a SQL database. • No adjustments were made to assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine	• All post 2008 historic drill collars and where possible pre-2008 drill collars have been accurately located by differential GPS. All Sinclair drill collars have been accurately located by differential GPS. A range of down-hole survey instruments, including

personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	single shot, electronic multi-shot and gyroscopic tools have been used. Gyroscopic surveys demonstrate that holes do not deviate significantly from design. • The MH drill hole database contains local, AMG and MGA coordinates. All deposits have been estimated in MGA coordinates. • Fugro 2.5m topographic contour data was the primary topographical control. In places this was modified by differential GPS height data. • Topographical control is considered adequate.
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.	• The drilling density is on a nominal 25m by 25m spacing through the majority of the deposit. Post 2008 historic exploration drilling has targeted either a nominal 40m or 80m step-out from existing drilling. A nominal 80m x 80m drill spacing has been targeted by Sinclair Gold. • This spacing is sufficient to provide strong geological and mineralogical confidence in the style of deposit being estimated. In areas of grade control drilling spacing is reduced to 6.25m * 6.25m. • Sample compositing within the mineralised zones has generally not been used. • Sample compositing of RC pre-collars outside the main mineralised zone was undertaken at times.
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.	• Virtually all drilling has been completed perpendicular to the main strike of the deposit geometry and angled to best intercept the west dipping mineralisation. • No sampling bias is apparent from the direction of drilling.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were typically collected by geological staff and delivered to the laboratories by secure freight. • During the period of drilling by Panoramic, samples were freighted in sealed bulka-bags direct from site to the SGS Laboratory in Perth. • Samples have been collected by geologists and sent by freight to laboratories in Kalgoorlie, who then send to Perth via secure freight.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of the sampling procedures and protocols have been completed.

personal use only

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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.	• The Mt Henry Gold Project (100% owned by the Company) includes the Mt Henry, Selene and North Scotia deposits, as well as Stockpiles. The Mount Henry resource is located on tenement M63/515-I. The Selene and North Scotia resources are located on M63/516-I. • Production payments of up to 1% of gross gold revenue over various tenements to traditional landowners. • A Net Smelter Return royalty of 1% payable to ARC Royalties. • State Royalty of 2.5% of revenue applies to all tenements. • There are no known issues regarding security of tenure. • There are no known impediments to continued exploration.

Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Central Norseman Gold Corporation held most of the tenements in the Mount Henry region until 1980. Exploration was then carried out by:
		  • ESSO Australia (1980–82)
		  • Australis Mining NL (1982–88)
		  • Great Western Mining (1987–89)
		  • Australasian Gold Mines (1994-97)
		  • Kinross Gold Corporation (1998-2004)
		  • Australian Gold Investments (2004-2006)
		  • Kalgoorlie Boulder Resources (2006-2008)
		  • Matsa Resources (2008-2012)
		  • Panoramic Resources (2012 – 2015)
		  • Metals X / Westgold (2015 – 2019)
		  • Karora (2019 - 2024)
		  • Westgold (2024 – 2026)
		  • Sinclair Gold (2026)

Geology	• Deposit type. geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Mount Henry Gold Project covers 168km2 of the prolific South Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone belt of the Eastern Goldfields in Western Australia. • Although the greenstone rocks from the Norseman area can be broadly correlated with those of the Kalgoorlie – Kambalda region they form a distinct terrain which is bounded on all sides by major regional shears. The Norseman Terrane has prominent banded iron formations which distinguish it from the Kalgoorlie–Kambalda Terrane. • The Mount Henry Gold Project deposits are hosted by a silicate facies BIF unit within the Noganyer Formation. Gold mineralisation is predominantly hosted by the silicate

personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		facies BIF unit but is also associated with minor meta-basalt and dolerite units that were mostly emplaced in the BIF prior to mineralisation. The footwall to the BIF is characterised by a sedimentary schistose unit and the hanging wall by the overlying dolerites of the Woolyeenyer Formation. • The Mount Henry Gold Project deposits are classified as an Archean, orogenic shear BIF and vein hosted deposits. The Mt Henry deposit is an elongated, shear and BIF hosted body, 2km long and 3m to 40m metres wide and dips 65-75 degrees towards the west. The Selene deposit is an elongated shear and BIF hosted body 1.3km long and 10m and 50m metres wide and dips approximately 20 degrees to the west. The North Scotia deposit is associated with vein hosted structures. The system is approximately 450m long dipping steeply to the west. The deposit consists of multiple NNE trending quartz lodes that vary between 1m and 5m in true thickness with numerous thinner parallel lodes at various stages along the length of the deposit. • Mineralisation at Mt Henry and Selene is pervasive within sheared BIF throughout the entire length of the deposit; however there are discrete zones (or shoots) that contain higher grades and thicker intervals of mineralisation that plunge to the north-northwest. The host shear to the mineralisation strikes north-south and dips variably from 20 to 60 degrees towards the west, more or less contiguously with the upper contact of the BIF unit with the overlying Woolyeenyer Formation. The relative movement is reverse (footwall down). • There does not appear to be any significant strike-slip component. Minor mineralisation is also associated with other shear zones. These typically either emanate from the main shear or are associated with other discrete shears stratigraphically lower down in the BIF unit. • Sulphide minerals range from trace to 10%. The predominant sulphide is pyrrhotite with minor pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and marcasite. The pyrrhotite is often formed by the replacement and sulphidisation of magnetite. Gold occurs in narrow discrete quartz veins, and in clouds within silicate minerals. It also occurs in close proximity or attached to sulphide minerals, particularly pyrrhotite. • The mineralisation is infrequently cut by flat lying, dilational dykes and sills.

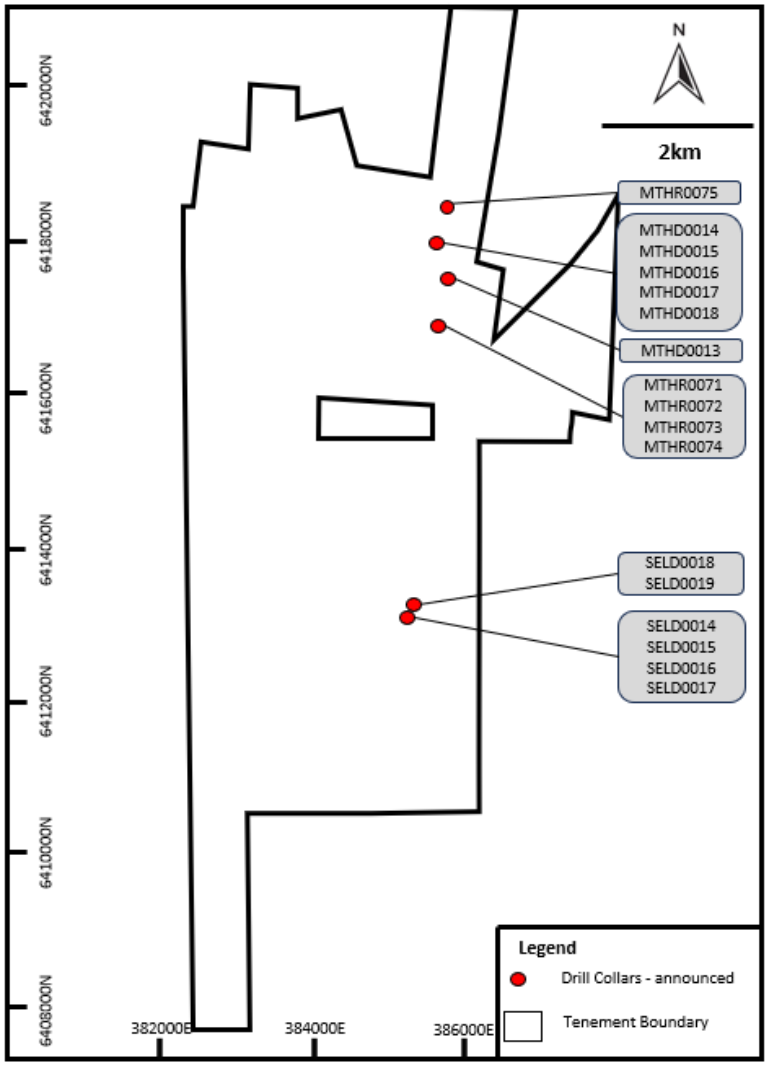
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
	  • easting and northing of the drill hole collar
	  • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
		• All relevant drillhole information can be found in section 1 – "Sampling techniques", "Drilling techniques" and "Drill Sample Recovery" and the significant intercepts table in Appendix A. Survey methods of reported drill holes are in Appendix B.

personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
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.	• Reported intercepts include a minimum of 0.5g/t Au value over a minimum length of 1m with a maximum 5m length of consecutive internal waste. • No top-cut or high-grade truncation has been applied to the reported intercepts. • Length-weighted averaging has been used. • No metal equivalent values are reported.
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').	• All intersections reported in the body of this release are down hole. • The majority of the drill holes are drilled as close to orthogonal to the plane of the mineralised lodes as possible. • Only down hole lengths 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.	• Maps and sections are included in this release as deemed appropriate by the competent person. • Plan view of drill collars are included below:

personal use only

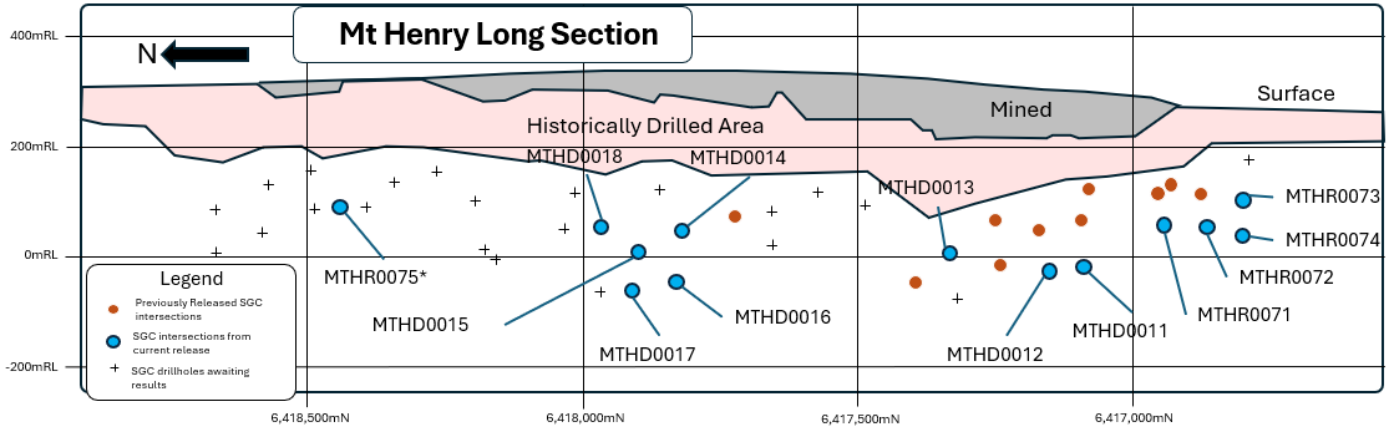
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary



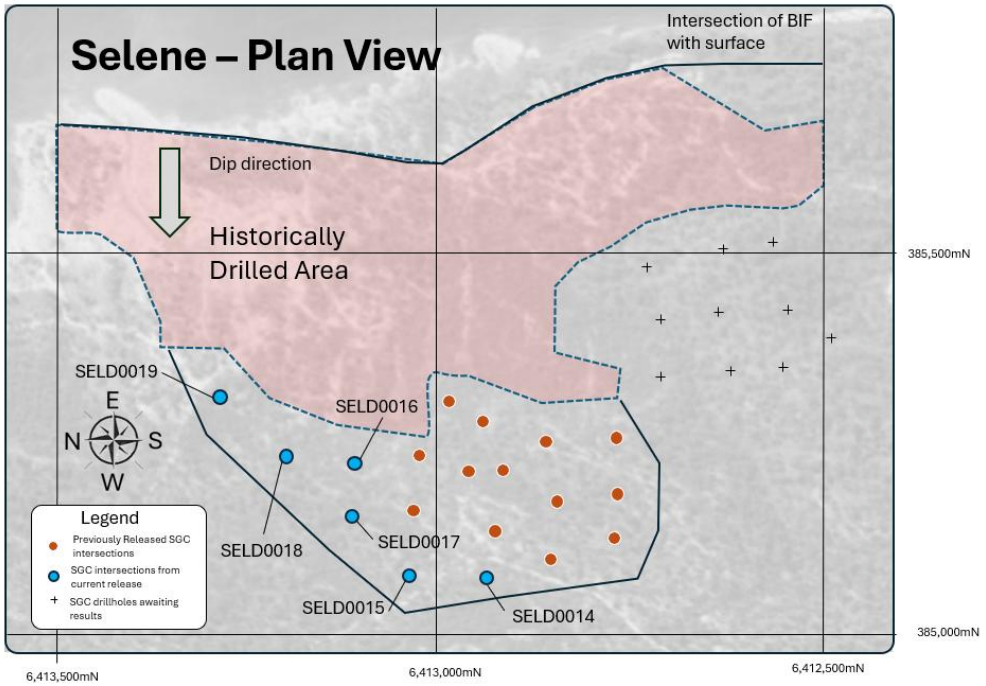
personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- A long section of intersections at Mt Henry included below:



- A plan view showing intersections at Selene included below:



personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• This release reports results from 19 new drillholes from the Mt Henry and Selene deposits for 7266.6m. In addition, 6 historic drill holes are reported. • Reported significant intercepts for new drillholes are equal or greater than 0.5g/t gold and include a minimum of 0.5g/t gold values of a minimum length of 1m, with a maximum of 5m length of consecutive internal waste. • Appendix A includes significant intersections from the 19 new drillholes and 6 historic drill holes. • The total historic database contains a total of 303,547.2 metres of drilling in 7,695 drill holes. No fixed cut-off grade or objective parameter was applied to the selection of appropriate drill holes. • The selection was determined by the Company in attempting to select the most relevant information for assessing future drill targets and should not be taken to be representative of the available assay database.
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.	• All meaningful and material information has been provided in other commentary in this table
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.	• Sinclair Gold will continue step-out drilling at Mt Henry and Selene through CY26, targeting extensions beyond the current Mineral Resource footprint. Assays are pending from 33 holes drilled outside the current Resource footprint. Further work will also include testing regional targets across the broader Project area. • Diagrams in the main body of this release show areas of possible resource extension on existing lodes. Sinclair Gold continues to identify and assess multiple other target areas within the property boundary for additional resources.

personal use only