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19 October 2026
ASX Announcement
ASX | SGC

High-Grade Gold Intersected Well Beyond Mt Henry Resource Footprint

Exceptional gold grades up to 122.7g/t, broad intersections and new mineralised areas highlight significant Resource growth potential.

HIGHLIGHTS

Northern Section of the Mt Henry Deposit

- **Exceptional high-grade gold intersections, with 5.4m @ 15.4g/t gold from 193.0m, including:**
  - **0.4m @ 122.7g/t gold; and**
  - **0.9m @ 35.4g/t gold.**
- **Broad intersections and newly identified mineralised areas extend gold mineralisation 230m beyond the current Resource boundary. Results include:**
  - **39.6m @ 1.4g/t gold from 176.4m;**
  - **27.9m @ 1.0g/t gold from 355.3m; and**
  - **16.0m @ 1.7g/t gold from 248.0m.**

Central Section of the Mt Henry Deposit

- **Broad intersections extend mineralisation 80m beyond the current Resource boundary. Results include:**
  - **9.8m @ 3.0g/t gold from 351.6m; and**
  - **14.6m @ 1.4g/t gold from 252.1m.**

Southern Section of the Mt Henry Deposit

- **Strong gold mineralisation at the southern Resource boundary highlights further growth potential, including:**
  - **11.0m @ 1.7g/t gold from 103.0m, including 5.0m @ 3.1g/t gold.**
- **High-grade gold intersected 250m south of the main Mt Henry Resource boundary, highlighting an exciting new area for follow-up drilling. Results include:**
  - **6.0m @ 5.0g/t gold from 160.0m to end of hole, including 1.0m @ 25.0g/t gold.**

Ongoing Drilling

- **Five rigs continue drilling across Mt Henry and Selene, targeting ongoing Resource growth, with assays pending from 30 holes.**

Sinclair Gold Chief Executive Jeff Sansom said:

"The latest drilling continues to deliver exceptional grades and broad intersections well beyond the ~0.9Moz Mt Henry Resource footprint, highlighting significant growth potential.

"Results across northern, central and southern Mt Henry continue to expand the footprint of gold mineralisation. High-grade gold intersected 250m south of the current Mt Henry Resource boundary, beneath previous Birthday Gift drilling, has also identified an exciting target for follow-up drilling.

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"We have doubled the Project Resource to 1.8Moz since February, and these latest results demonstrate there is plenty more to come. With five rigs drilling, assays pending from 30 holes and much of the 16km mineralised corridor still untested, we are well positioned to deliver further Resource growth and new discoveries".

Exceptional High-Grade Gold and Broad Intersections at Mt Henry

Sinclair Gold Ltd (ASX: SGC) ("Sinclair" or "the Company") is pleased to report further exceptional high-grade gold and broad intersections beyond the current Resource footprint at its Mt Henry Gold Project in Western Australia, which hosts a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of 48Mt at 1.2g/t gold for 1.8Moz.[1]

Sinclair continues to focus on expanding the high-value open pit opportunities at the 0.9Moz Mt Henry and 0.9Moz Selene deposits, with the latest drilling results highlighting significant Resource growth potential.

Northern Section of the Mt Henry Deposit

Recent drilling in the northern section of the Mt Henry deposit has delivered exceptional high-grade gold, with grades up to 122.7g/t. Broad intersections extend mineralisation up to 230m beyond the current Resource footprint, with drilling also identifying new areas of gold mineralisation (Figures 1 and 2).

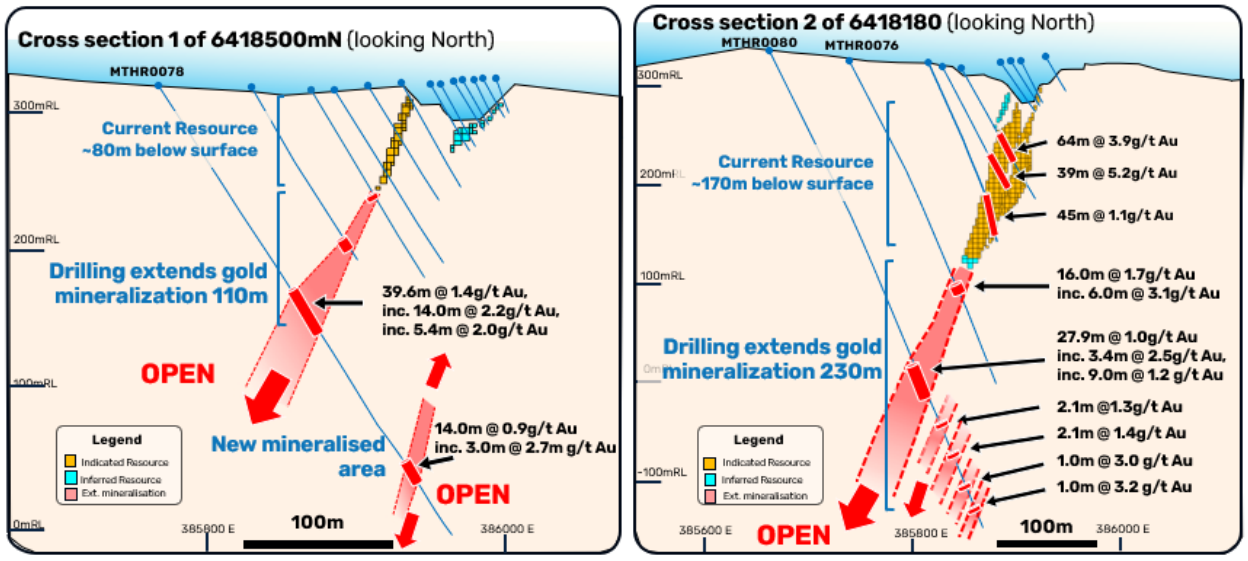


Figure 1: Broad gold intersections extend mineralisation up to 230m beyond the current Resource and identify new mineralised zones within the northern portion of the Mt Henry deposit.

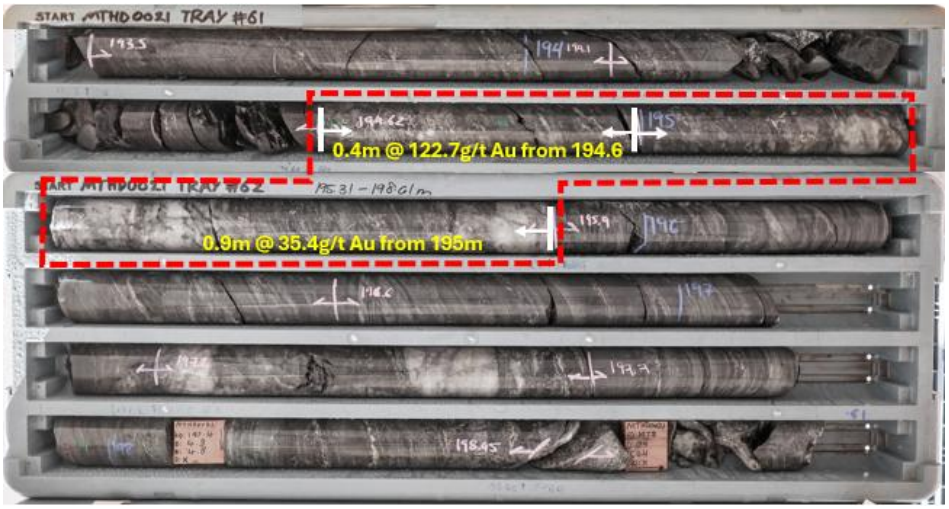


Figure 2: Exceptional high-grade gold intersections of 0.4m @ 122.7g/t gold and 0.9m @ 35.4g/t gold, associated with quartz-sulphide veining in sulphidised BIF (MTHD0021).

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Selected recent results include:

- **5.4m @ 15.4g/t gold**, inc. **0.4m @ 122.7g/t gold**, inc. **0.9m @ 35.4g/t gold** (MTHD0021);
- **39.6m @ 1.4g/t gold**, inc. **14.0m @ 2.2g/t gold** (MTHR0078);
- **27.9m @ 1.0g/t gold**, inc. **3.4m @ 2.5g/t gold** (MTHR0080); and
- **16.0m @ 1.7g/t gold**, inc. **6.0m @ 3.1g/t gold** (MTHR0076).

These latest results build on previous intersections[2,3] reported from the northern portion of the Mt Henry deposit, including:

- **64.0m @ 3.9g/t gold** (5HENC068);
- **39.0m @ 5.2g/t gold** (NHC122); and
- **23.0m @ 1.4g/t gold**, inc. **15.0m @ 1.9g/t gold** (MTHR0075).

Central Section of the Mt Henry Deposit

Drilling in the central section of Mt Henry has returned further broad gold intersections, including high-grade zones, extending mineralisation 80m beyond the current Resource footprint (Figure 3).

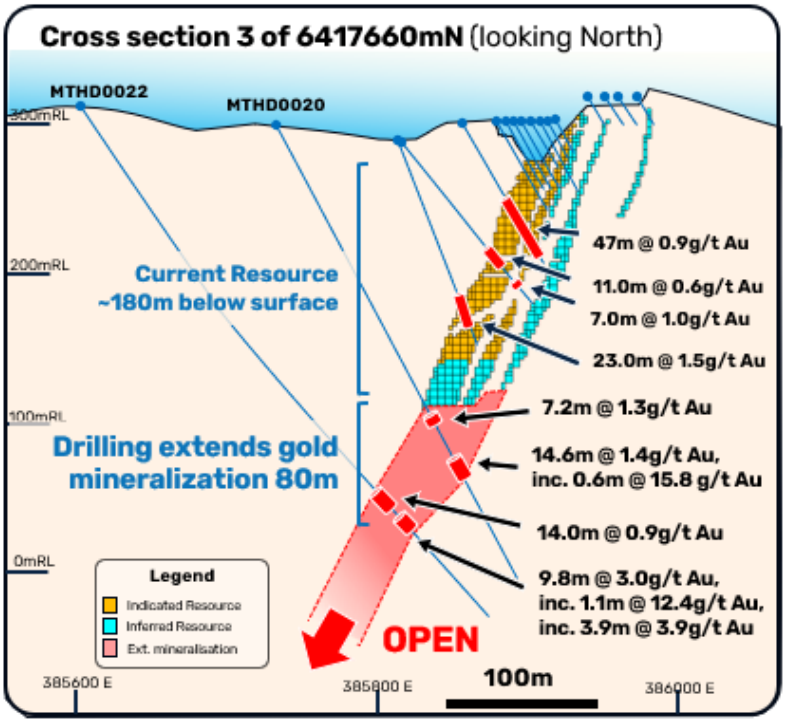


Figure 3: Broad, high-grade gold intersections extend mineralisation 80m beyond the current Resource at central Mt Henry, highlighting further growth potential at depth.

Selected recent results include:

- **9.8m @ 3.0 g/t gold**, inc. **1.1m @ 12.4g/t gold**, inc. **3.9m @ 3.9g/t gold** (MTHD0022); and
- **14.6m @ 1.4g/t gold**, inc. **0.6m @ 15.8 g/t gold** (MTHD0020).

These latest results build on previously drilled broad gold intersections[3] in central Mt Henry, including:

- **23.0m @ 1.5g/t gold** (NHC139); and
- **18.0m @ 1.8g/t gold** inc. **7.0m @ 4.0g/t gold** (MTHD0018).

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Southern Section of the Mt Henry Deposit

Drilling has intersected strong gold mineralisation at the southern boundary of the main Mt Henry Resource, highlighting significant potential for further Resource growth.

Additionally, high-grade gold mineralisation was intersected in basalt beneath a flat-lying intrusion, 250m south of the current Resource footprint and more than 100m below previous drilling in the Birthday Gift area[4] (Figure 4).

Drill hole MTHR0083 is an RC pre-collar that ended in gold mineralisation and is planned to be extended with a diamond tail to its planned depth. This result highlights an exciting new area for follow-up drilling, with potential to identify further gold mineralisation well beyond the main Mt Henry Resource footprint.

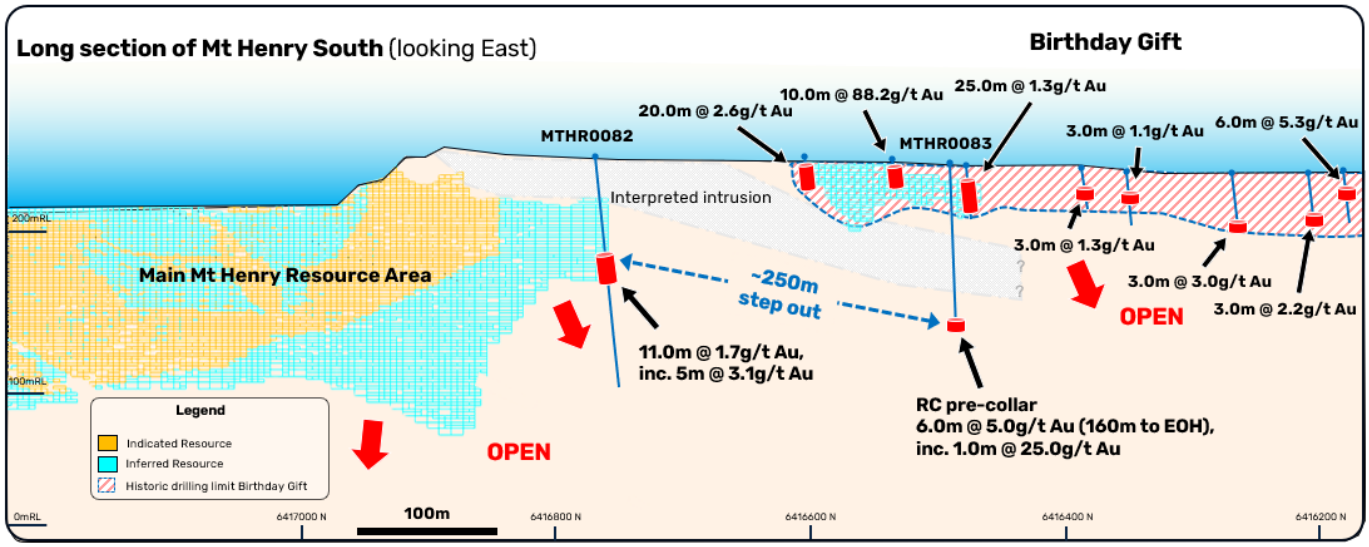


Figure 4: Significant gold intersections beyond the southern Mt Henry Resource boundary, including high-grade mineralisation beneath the interpreted intrusion towards Birthday Gift.

Selected recent results include:

- **6.0m @ 5.0g/t gold** (mineralised to end of hole), inc. **1.0m @ 25.0g/t gold** (MTHR0083); and
- **11.0m @ 1.7g/t gold**, inc. **5.0m @ 3.1g/t gold** (MTHR0082).

These latest results build on previous drilling[5] in southern Mt Henry, including:

- **21.4m @ 1.6g/t gold** (MTHD0002); and
- **9.5m @ 3.5g/t gold** (MTHD0003).

Drilling Continues to Target Further Growth

Five rigs continue drilling across the Mt Henry and Selene deposits, targeting extensions to both deposits and further Resource growth. Assays remain pending from 30 completed holes outside the current Resource boundaries, with the next Mineral Resource update planned before the end of FY27.

The latest results highlight exciting opportunities for follow-up drilling south of the Mt Henry deposit towards Birthday Gift. Sinclair is assessing opportunities to accelerate drilling across these areas and other regional targets, with the CY27 drilling program expected to be outlined in the coming months.

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

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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 Project 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.

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 ASX announcements as set out in the End Notes. 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.

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 have been reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code and not in accordance with a historical code.

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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	1.3	521
	Inferred		9.2	1.2	364
	Total Mt Henry	**0.5**	**22**	**1.3**	**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	Measured	-	0.9	0.7	20
	Indicated	-	33.0	1.2	1,242
	Measured + Indicated	**-**	**33.9**	**1.2**	**1,262**
	Inferred	-	14.0	**1.2**	530
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.

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. Sinclair ASX announcement titled "Mt Henry Resource Doubles to 1.8Moz at 1.2g/t Au" dated 14 September 2026.
2. Sinclair ASX announcement titled "Acquisition of Mt Henry Gold Project and Capital Raising" dated 17 December 2025 and clarified on 19 December 2025.
3. Sinclair ASX announcement titled "Drilling Extends Mineralisation Beyond 1.8Moz Resource" dated 21 September 2026.
4. Sinclair ASX announcement titled "Regional Targets Highlight Growth Potential" dated 29 July 2026.
5. Sinclair ASX announcement titled "First Results from Mt Henry Drilling" dated 18 May 2026.

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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										
MTHD0019	385650.9	6417975.9	336.5	-70.0	90.6	493.3	354.3	357.4	3.1	0.6
						and	460.0	462.2	2.2	1.8
						and	466.0	468.0	2.0	1.5
MTHD0020	385731.0	6417664.7	301.8	-64.6	95.2	342.8	217.8	225.0	7.2	1.3
						and	252.1	266.7	14.6	1.4
						inc.	254.0	254.6	0.6	15.8
MTHD0021	385750.0	6418257.9	330.8	-60.0	90.6	495.9	193.0	198.4	5.4	15.4
						inc.	194.6	195.0	0.4	122.7
						inc.	195.0	195.9	0.9	35.4
MTHD0022	385600.6	6417660.0	315.3	-57.7	88.7	432.2	329.0	343.0	14.0	0.9
						and	351.6	361.4	9.8	3.0
						inc.	352.3	353.4	1.1	12.4
						inc.	356.8	360.7	3.9	3.9
MTHD0023	385739.7	6418348.1	327.3	-60.1	89.8	355.0	338.8	340.4	1.6	2.0
							343.0	345.2	2.2	1.2
MTHD0051	385676.7	6417330.0	277.8	-76.5	94.8	428.4	373.7	380.4	6.7	1.2
MTHR0076	385736.8	6418184.0	333.4	-59.3	93.6	359.8	248.0	264.0	16.0	1.7
						inc.	250.0	256.0	6.0	3.1
						and	271.0	274.0	3.0	1.4
MTHR0077	385748.1	6418579.5	316.4	-56.1	98.5	413.4	350.2	350.9	0.7	0.6
MTHR0078	385760.1	6418498.6	319.9	-56.4	97.0	383.6	176.4	216.0	39.6	1.4
						inc.	189.0	203.0	14.0	2.2
						inc.	205.6	211.0	5.4	2.0
						and	320.0	334.9	14.0	0.9
						inc.	331.0	334.0	3.0	2.7
MTHR0080	385655.4	6418188.4	343.3	-59.3	98.3	505.4	355.3	383.2	27.9	1.0
						inc.	357.8	361.2	3.4	2.5
						inc.	362.0	371.0	9.0	1.2
						inc.	381.1	383.2	2.1	1.5
						and	388.6	390.7	2.1	1.3
						and	429.2	431.3	2.1	1.4
						and	459.0	460.0	1.0	3.0
						and	487.9	488.9	1.0	3.2
MTHR0082	385793.5	6416781.1	261.2	-56.3	96.3	232.0	103.0	114.0	11.0	1.7
						inc.	105.0	110.0	5.0	3.1
MTHR0083	385767.9	6416493.1	255.9	-63.7	92.4	166.0	160.0	166.0	6.0	5.0
						inc.	161.0	162.0	1.0	25.0
5HENC068	385846.1	6418181.1	324.0	-59.5	87.2	132.0	65.0	129.0	64.0	3.9
NHC122	385827.6	6418179.4	324.4	-59.3	90.0	140.0	100.0	139.0	39.0	5.2
5HENC072	385817.4	6418180.0	324.6	-64.4	90.4	182.0	137.0	182.0	45.0	1.1
NIC120	385853.8	6417659.3	303.0	-60.0	90.0	110.0	58.0	105.0	47.0	0.9

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
MtH14	385811.8	6417659.1	291.2	-49.0	94.0	140.0	101.0	112.0	11.0	0.6
						and	122.0	129.0	7.0	1.0
NHC139	385810.7	6417659.8	291.3	-60.1	103.6	150.0	112.0	135.0	23.0	1.5
Birthday Gift										
MHRD0319	385842.2	6416134.1	248.1	-60.3	90.0	54.0	17.0	23.0	6.0	5.3
NIC138	385795.4	6416156.9	249.0	-60.0	90.0	98.0	44.0	47.0	3.0	2.2
NIC102	385934.0	6416242.4	248.9	-60.0	90.0	55.0	51.0	54.0	3.0	3.0
NIC100	385929.9	6416318.6	251.3	-60.0	90.0	50.0	20.0	23.0	3.0	1.1
NIC009	385933.2	6416360.0	253.1	-60.0	90.0	38.0	21.0	24.0	3.0	1.3
Selene										
SELD0020	385433.6	6412761.9	266.2	-57.5	131.5	210.4	119.3	124.2	4.9	1.0
SELD0021	385448.8	6412635.5	279.0	-64.2	94.8	186.3	115.0	127.0	12.0	1.3

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
MTHD0019	Sinclair Gold	DDH	493.3	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHD0020	Sinclair Gold	DDH	342.8	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHD0021	Sinclair Gold	DDH	495.9	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHD0022	Sinclair Gold	DDH	432.2	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHD0023	Sinclair Gold	DDH	355.0	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHD0051	Sinclair Gold	DDH	428.4	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHR0076	Sinclair Gold	RC/DDH	359.8	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHR0077	Sinclair Gold	RC/DDH	413.4	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHR0078	Sinclair Gold	RC/DDH	383.6	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHR0080	Sinclair Gold	RC/DDH	505.4	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHR0082	Sinclair Gold	RC	232.0	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
MTHR0083	Sinclair Gold	RC	166.0	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
SELD0020	Sinclair Gold	DDH	210.4	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
SELD0021	Sinclair Gold	DDH	186.3	NS GYRO	DGPS	Fire Assay - ICP-OES
5HENC068	Historic	RC	132.0	GYRO	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - Unknown
NHC122	Historic	RC	140.0	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - Unknown
5HENC072	Historic	RC	182.0	GYRO	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - Unknown
NIC120	Historic	RC	110.0	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - AAS
MtH14	Historic	RC	140.0	GYRO	RTKGPS	Fire Assay - AAS
NHC139	Historic	RC	150.0	GYRO	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - Unknown
MHRD0319	Historic	RC	54.0	GYRO	RTKGPS	Fire Assay - AAS
NIC138	Historic	RC	98.0	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - AAS
NIC102	Historic	RC	55.0	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - AAS
NIC100	Historic	RC	50.0	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - AAS
NIC009	Historic	RC	38.0	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - AAS

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

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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 7,706 drill holes for a total of 308,582.5m. This announcement reports 14 SGC holes for a total of 5004.6m with 8 diamond, 2 RC and 4 RC /DDH. In addition, 11 historic holes are also included in this announcement, with 6 holes from Mt Henry and 5 holes from Birthday Gift. • 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.	• 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. • 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• 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 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.

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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 facies BIF unit but is also associated with minor meta-basalt and dolerite units that

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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
	  • dip and azimuth of the hole
		• 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.

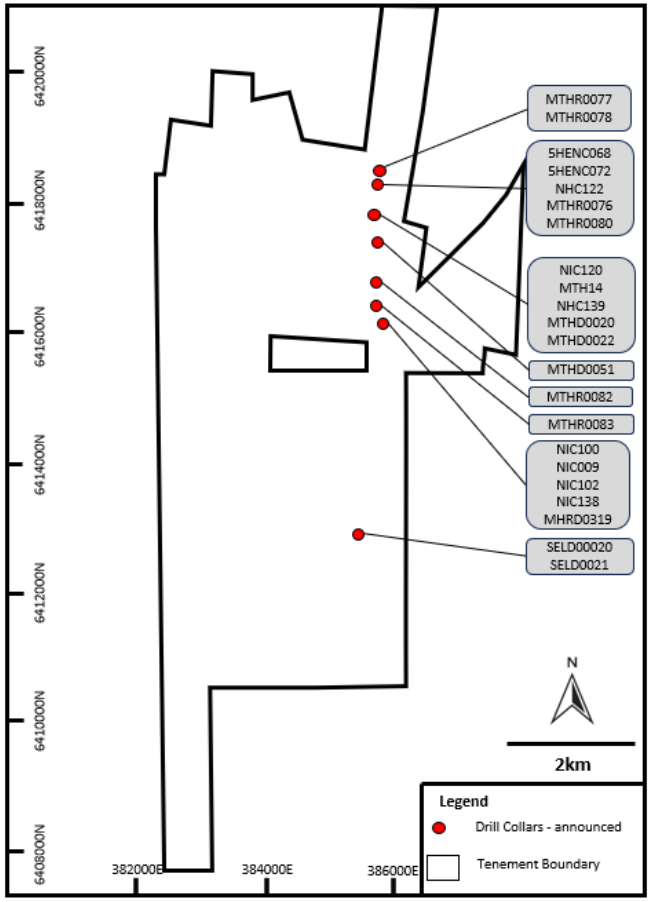
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• down hole length and interception depth • hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding 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.

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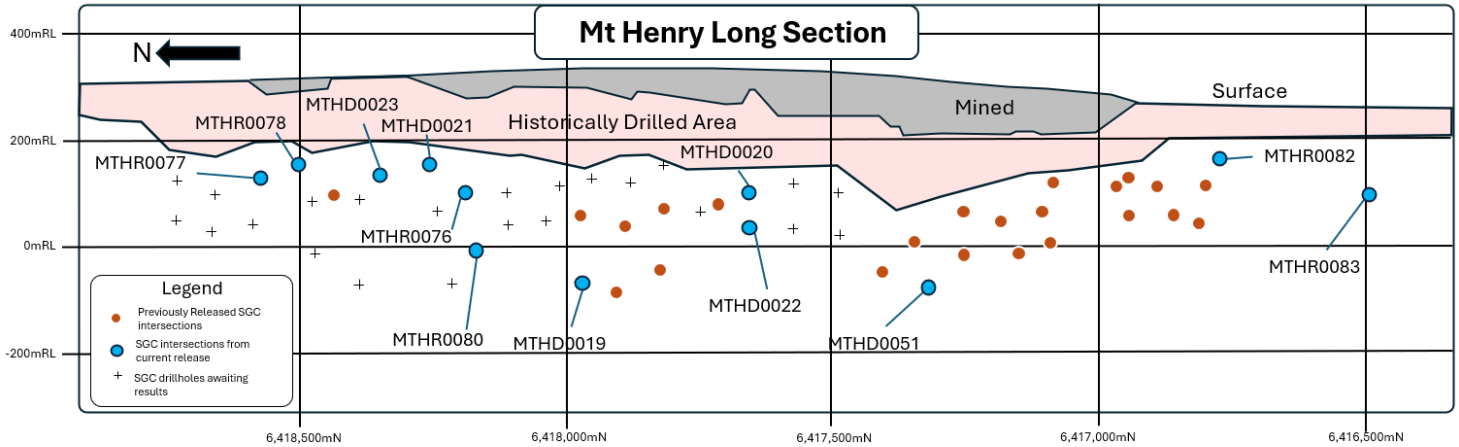
- Plan view of drill collars is included below:



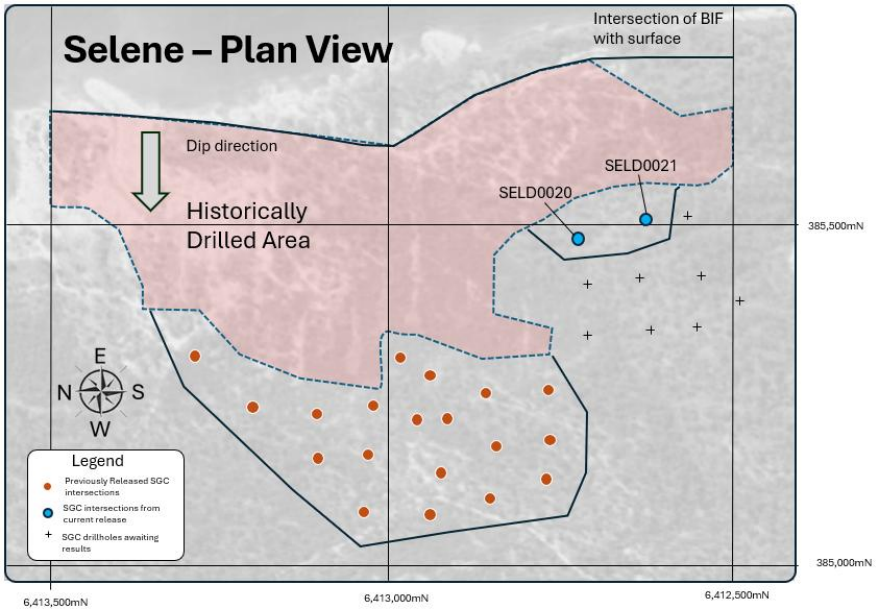
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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



- A plan view showing intersections at Selene is included below:



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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.	• Appendix A of this announcement reports significant intersections from 14 SGC holes for a total of 5004.6m with 8 diamond, 2 RC and 4 RC /DDH across. In addition, 11 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. • The total historic database contains a total of 308,582.5 metres of drilling in 7,706 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 30 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.

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