22 July 2026
ASX Release
ASX | SGC

Drilling continues to extend known mineralisation beyond 915,000oz Resource

Mineralisation remains open at both the key deposits; Four diamond rigs turning as part of 50,000m resource growth campaign; More assays pending

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **Latest step-out drilling demonstrates the substantial Resource growth potential across the Mt Henry Gold Project in Norseman, Western Australia**
- **At the Selene deposit, drilling has extended down-dip gold mineralisation by a further 125m to ~600m**
- **At the Mt Henry deposit, drilling has extended down-dip gold mineralisation in several areas, with the central zone increasing by 150% to ~250m**
- **The mineralisation at Mt Henry and Selene remains open at depth and along strike**
- **Most of the current 915,000oz Mineral Resource is defined within the upper 100m. New drilling has confirmed gold mineralisation well below this level**
- **Latest results from Selene include:**
  - **33.2m @ 1.6g/t Au from 230.7m, inc. 22.3m @ 2.0g/t Au;**
  - **24.1m @ 0.9g/t Au from 204.0m, inc. 15.1m @ 1.0g/t Au; and**
  - **11.7m @ 1.1g/t Au from 267.0m.**
- **These results build on previously reported intersections[1] at Selene of 28.6m @ 2.0g/t Au, 26.9m @ 1.6g/t Au and 39.7m @ 0.9g/t Au**
- **Latest drilling at the Mt Henry deposit intersects multiple mineralised BIF horizons beyond the current Resource, including:**
  - **17.0m @ 1.5g/t Au from 180m;**
  - **7.0m @ 2.8g/t Au from 285.9m and 10.1m @ 0.9g/t Au from 302.9m;**
  - **8.0m @1.8g/t Au from 119.0m and 23.5m @ 1.2g/t Au from 133.5m; and**
  - **16.9m @ 1.1g/t Au from 217.7m including 6.4m @ 2.0g/t Au from 228.2m**
- **Step-out drilling at both Mt Henry and Selene continues to reinforce the growth potential of the broader Mt Henry Gold System beyond the current Mineral Resource**
- **Four diamond rigs turning with assays pending for a further 17 holes**
- **Supported by the recent $30m capital raise[2], Sinclair is on track to deliver a Mineral Resource update in the December 2026 quarter.**

Sinclair Gold Ltd (**ASX: SGC**) is pleased to report more strong drilling results from the Mt Henry Gold Project, with step-out drilling further extending gold mineralisation beyond the existing 915,000oz Resource.

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Sinclair Gold Chief Executive Jeff Sansom said:

"These latest strong assays show that we are continuing to extend the known mineralisation as part of our strategy to grow the 915,000oz Resource.

"We have significantly expanded the mineralisation at both the Selene and Mt Henry deposits in just 4 months of drilling, with results continuing to demonstrate the effectiveness of our geological model and targeting strategy.

"The mineralisation remains wide open at depth and along strike and we have numerous new targets to test within the 16km corridor. With four diamond rigs turning as part of the 50,000m program and a steady flow of assays ahead, we are on track to deliver a Resource update later this year".

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

The Mt Henry Gold Project is located approximately 20km south of Norseman and 220km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia's prolific Goldfields region.

The Project hosts a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of 24Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 915,000oz across the Selene, Mt Henry and North Scotia deposits (Figure 1).

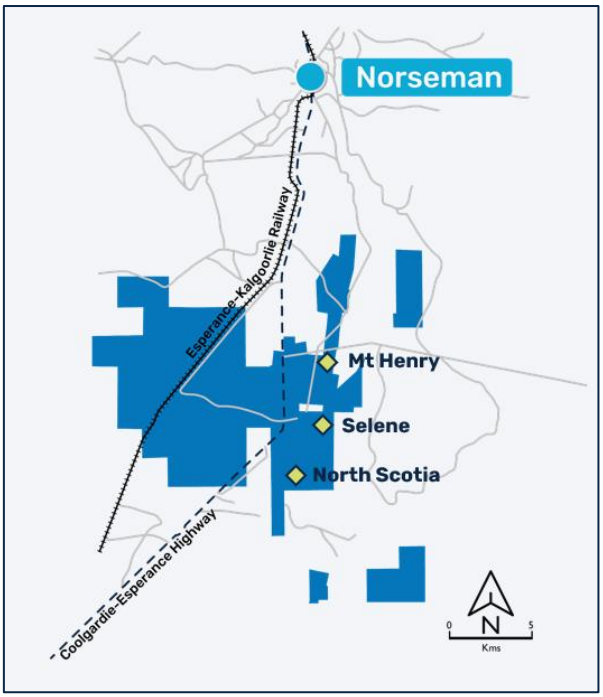


Figure 1: Sinclair's Mt Henry Gold Project Regional Location Map.

The three Mt Henry deposits are located within a highly prospective 16km mineralised corridor and remain open at depth and along strike. The Mineral Resource is largely constrained to the upper ~100m, reflecting the limited historical drilling at depth.

Together with multiple priority regional exploration prospects and extensive sparsely drilled sections of the 16km corridor, this highlights significant potential for further Resource growth (Figure 2).

Sinclair commenced its 50,000m drill program in early March 2026. Initial assays announced in May 2026[1] confirmed that gold mineralisation extended beyond the existing Mineral Resource at both Selene and Mt Henry.

Those initial results confirmed the continuity of gold mineralisation beyond the existing Mineral Resource and supported the expansion of the drilling program to four rigs. These latest results build on that success, further extending the interpreted extent of gold mineralisation at both deposits.

Collectively, these results continue to demonstrate that the current 915,000oz Mineral Resource represents only part of the broader Mt Henry Gold System, with both deposits remaining open and drilling continuing to define extensions beyond the current Resource.

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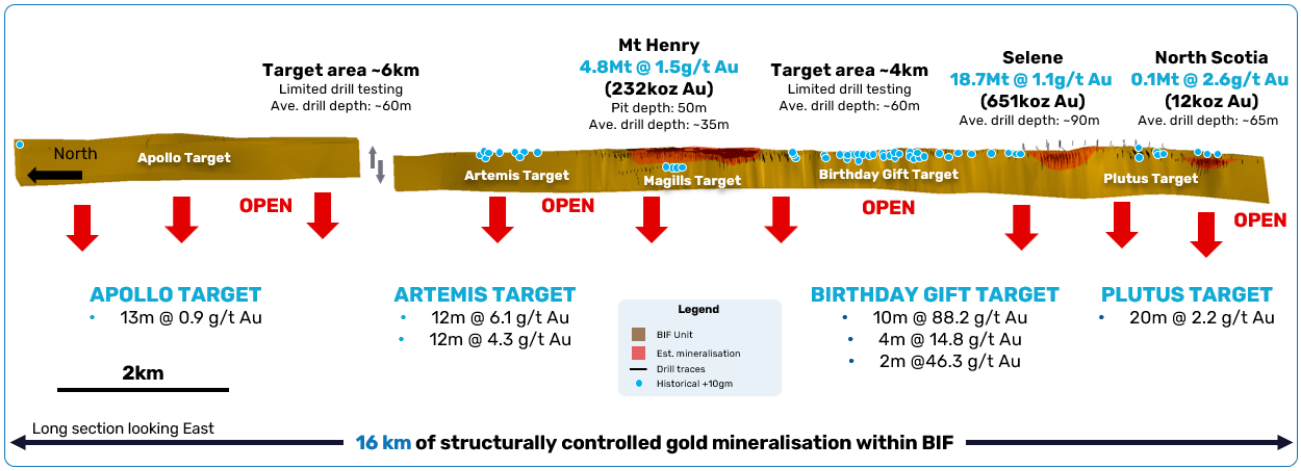


Figure 2: 16km Banded Iron Formation ("BIF") Corridor Highlighting Existing Resources, Regional Drilling Targets and Limited Historical Drilling.

The results from this announcement, together with future assays from the ongoing drilling program, will be incorporated into the planned Mineral Resource update in December 2026.

Step-Out Drilling at Selene Continues to Extend Gold Mineralisation

Selene currently hosts a 651,000oz Mineral Resource, representing ~71% of the Project's current total Mineral Resource. Gold mineralisation is hosted within a shallow west-dipping BIF horizon characterised by broad mineralised intersections and consistent grades.

Latest drilling continues to intersect broad, continuous gold mineralisation beyond the current Mineral Resource, further extending the interpreted extent of the Selene system and highlighting its growth potential.

The shallow geometry, broad mineralised intersections and continuity of mineralisation support Sinclair's interpretation that Selene is a large-scale bulk-tonnage gold system.

Gold mineralisation is associated with sulphide-rich zones within the BIF, with the latest drill holes intersecting the same mineralised horizon beyond the existing Mineral Resource.

Initial step-out drilling, reported in May 2026,[1] successfully extended gold mineralisation 50m down-dip beyond the existing Mineral Resource, providing the basis for the current phase of step-out drilling.

Selected significant results from the initial batch of step-out drilling includes:

- **SELD0003: 28.6m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 224.0m, including **12.4m @ 2.8g/t Au**;
- **SELD0001: 26.9m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 207.8m, including **9.7m @ 2.5g/t Au**; and
- **SELD0002: 39.7m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 187.5m, including **19.9m @ 1.0g/t Au.**

Selected significant results from this step-out drilling includes:

- **SELD0012: 33.2m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 230.7m including **22.3m @ 2.0g/t Au**;
- **SELD0008: 24.1m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 204.0m including **15.1m @ 1.0g/t Au**; and
- **SELD0009: 11.7m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 267.0m.

Successive rounds of step-out drilling have extended the interpreted down-dip extent of gold mineralisation to ~600m, a further ~125m extension beyond the previously interpreted limit (Figure 3).

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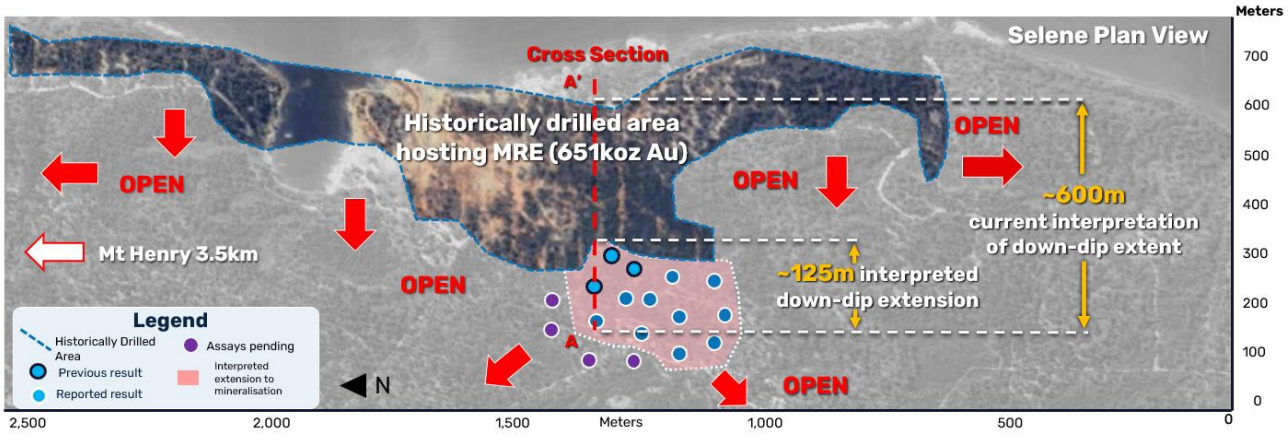


Figure 3: Plan view of Selene showing the historically drilled area hosting the 651,000oz Mineral Resource footprint, previously released results,[1] current results, interpreted down-dip extensions and pending assays.

Figure 4 shows a cross section through Selene highlighting successive down-dip extensions to the mineralised BIF horizon.

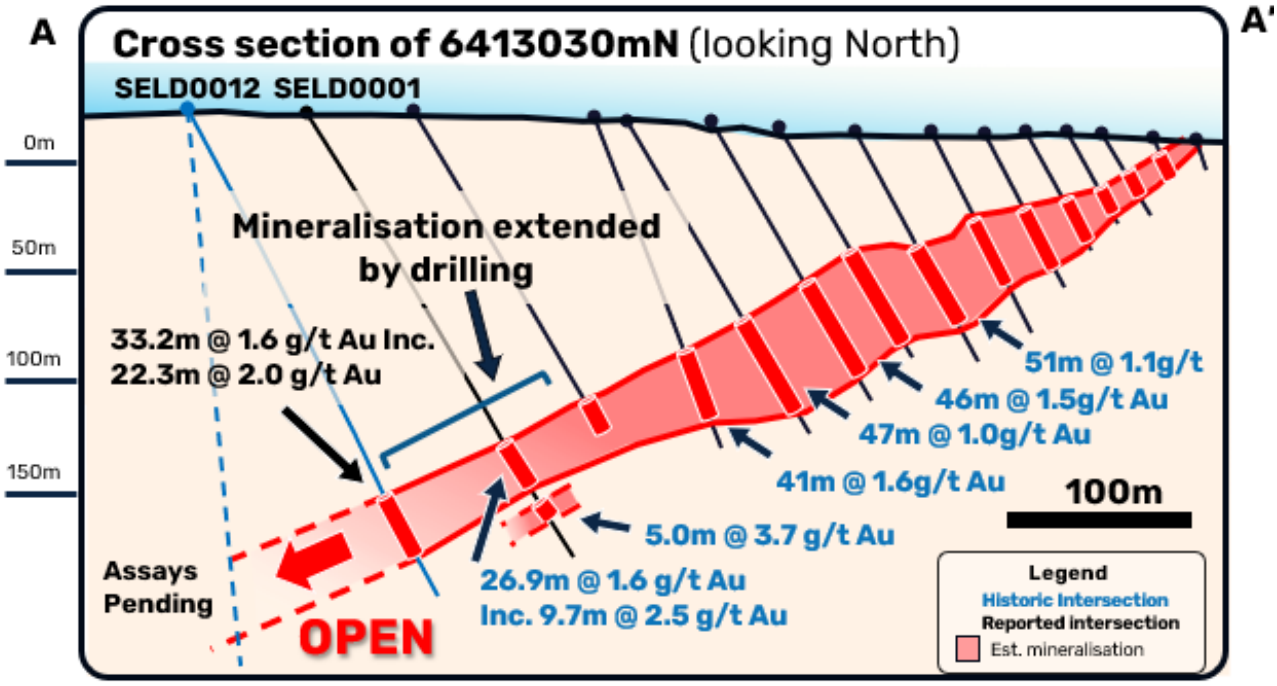


Figure 4: Cross section through Selene showing successive down-dip extensions to the mineralised BIF horizon. Drilling has now extended gold mineralisation 125m beyond the previous limit of drilling,[1] with a total interpreted down-dip extent of ~600m.

Selene remains open at depth and along strike.

With down-dip drilling within the interpreted northern thickness trend continuing to demonstrate the scale and continuity of the Selene gold system, the next phase is targeting the interpreted southern thickness trend, where geological interpretation indicates the potential for increased mineralised thickness, stronger grades and further Resource growth (Figure 5).

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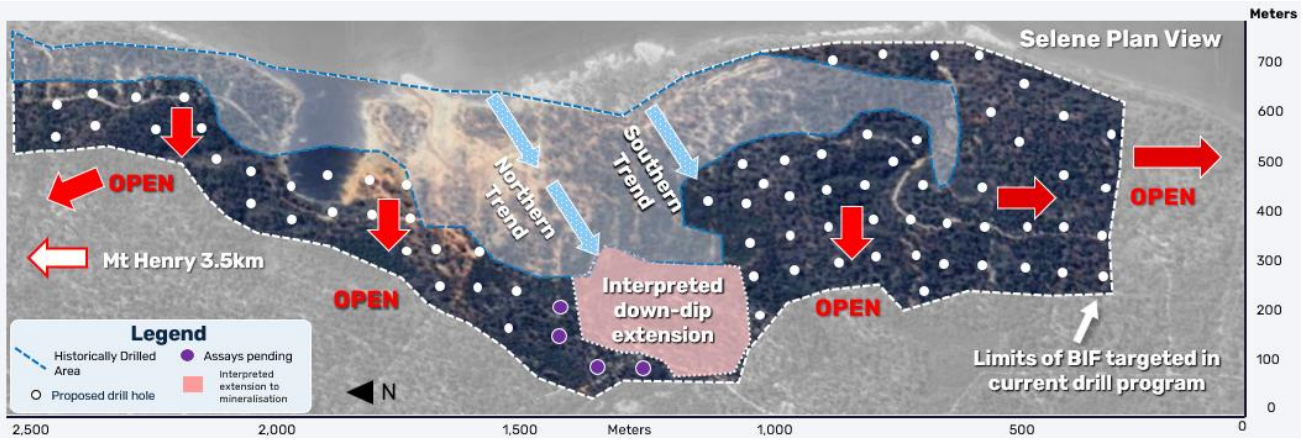


Figure 5: Selene drill plan which will look to test the southern thickness trend, amongst other target areas.

Step-Out Drilling at Mt Henry Continues to Extend Gold Mineralisation

Mt Henry currently hosts a 232,000oz Mineral Resource, representing ~25% of the total Mineral Resource.

Gold mineralisation is hosted within a series of steeply dipping mineralised BIF horizons characterised by multiple continuous higher-grade zones.

Latest step-out drilling continues to intersect multiple mineralised BIF horizons extending beyond the current Mineral Resource, reinforcing the scale, continuity and growth potential of the Mt Henry system.

The geometry of the mineralised lodes supports continued open pit Resource growth while highlighting underground potential.

Gold mineralisation is associated with sulphide-rich zones within the BIF sequence, with the latest drill holes intersecting multiple mineralised lodes and horizons beyond the existing Mineral Resource.

Initial step-out drilling, reported 18 May 2026, extended gold mineralisation ~75m beyond the previously interpreted down-dip extent of the Mineral Resource in the southern area of Mt Henry (Figure 6 and Figure 7).

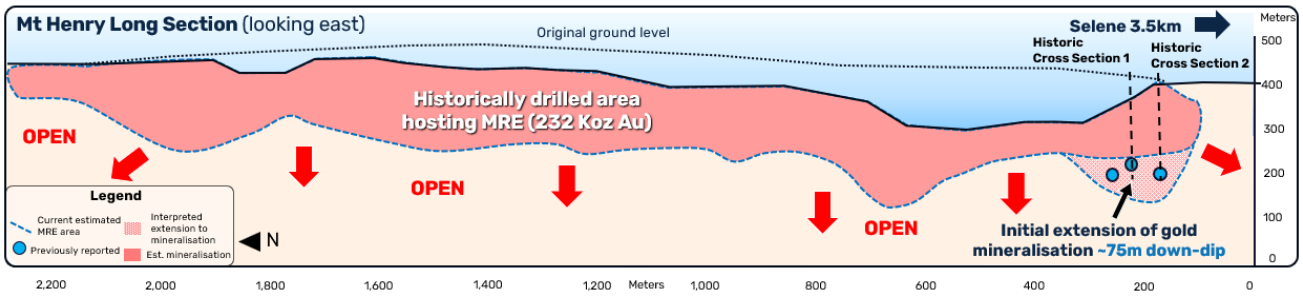


Figure 6: Mt Henry interpreted mineralised footprint, including historic initial drill locations and the initial 75m interpreted extension of gold mineralisation in the southern zone of Mt Henry.

Selected significant results from the initial batch of drill results at Mt Henry include:

- **MTHD0002: 21.4m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 159.6m, including **10.0m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 166.0m; and
- **MTHD0003: 9.5m @ 3.5g/t Au** from 176.5m, including **3.1m @ 7.3g/t Au** from 177.8m.

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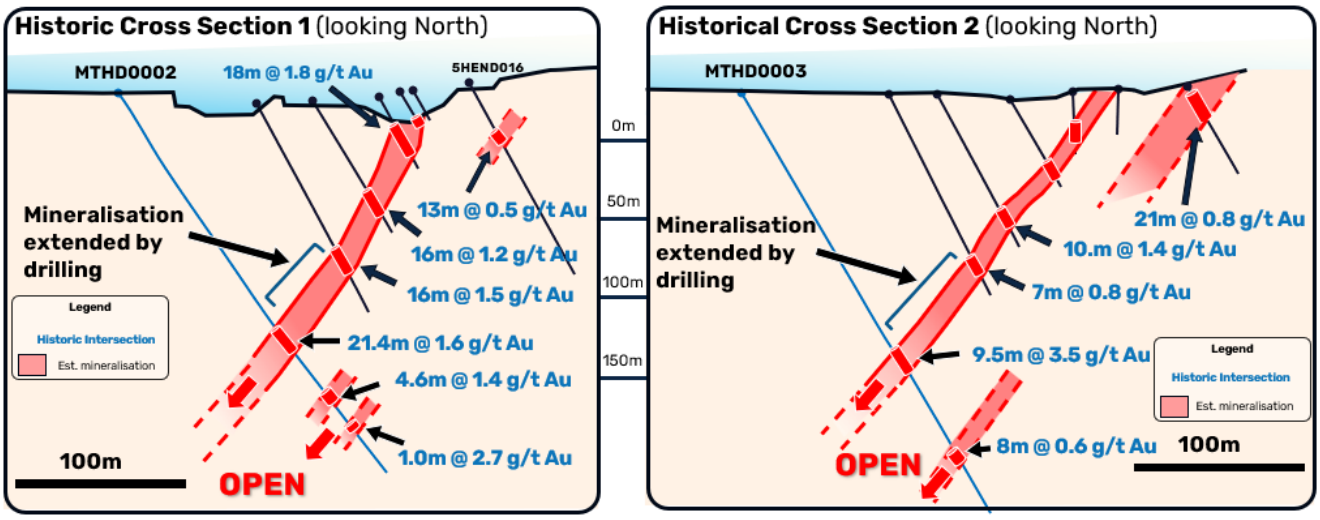


Figure 7: Cross sections of previously reported MTHD0002 and MTHD0003 (looking north) including significant intersections. Note the multiple mineralised horizons and higher-grade zones.

Selected significant results from this latest step-out drilling includes:

- **MTHD0005: 8.0m @1.8g/t Au** from 119.0m**, 23.5m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 133.5m, **18.0m @ 0.6g/t Au** from 173.0m and **34.2m @ 0.8g/t Au** from 227.7m;
- **MTHD0008: 2.0m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 168.0m and **17.0m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 180m;
- **MTHD0006: 7.0m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 285.9m and **10.1m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 302.9m; and
- **MTHD0010: 16.9m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 217.7m including **6.4m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 228.2m.

Successive rounds of step-out drilling have extended the interpreted down-dip extent of gold mineralisation across multiple areas of Mt Henry.

In the central zone, interpreted gold mineralisation now extends to ~250m below the historical open pit, a further ~150m (150% increase) beyond the previously interpreted limit. Drilling has also continued to extend down-dip mineralisation in the southern zone (Figure 8).

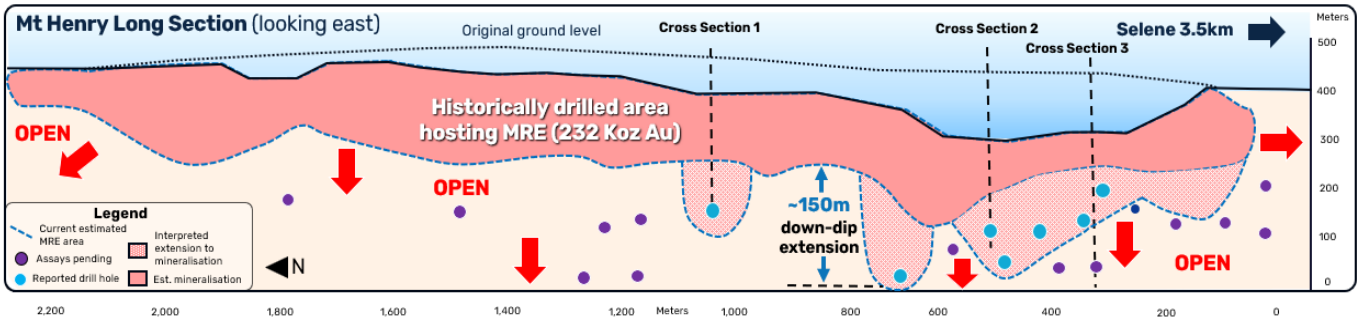


Figure 8: Mt Henry interpreted mineralised footprint, including the latest drill locations, locations of pending assays and three areas where drilling has extended the boundaries of interpreted gold mineralisation in the central and southern zones.

Figure 9 and Figure 10 show cross sections across the central and southern zones of Mt Henry highlighting successive down-dip extensions and multiple mineralised lodes.

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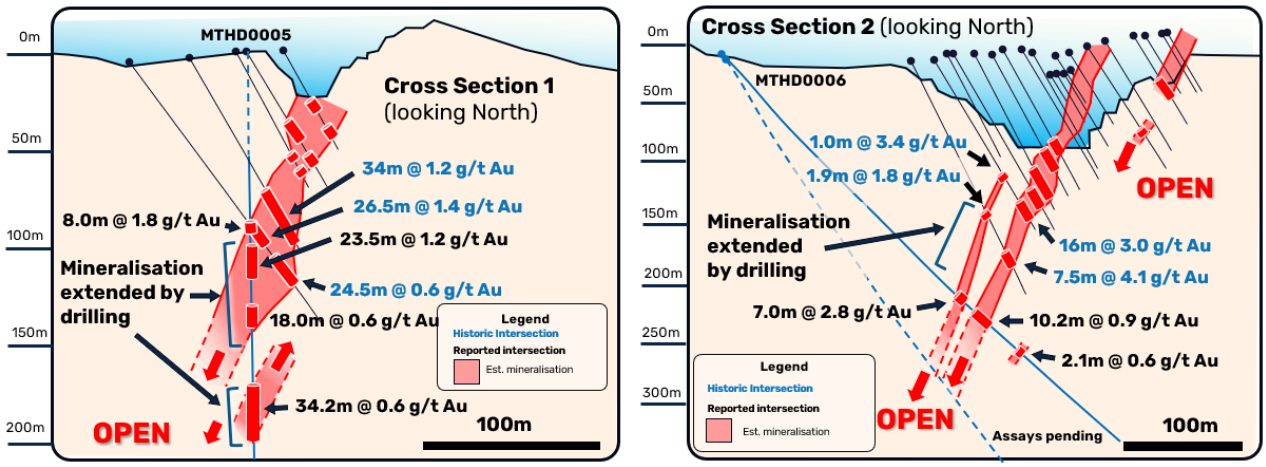


Figure 9: Cross sections of MTHD0005 and MTHD0006 including significant intersections. Note the multiple mineralised lodes hosted within the BIF horizons and associated higher-grade zones.

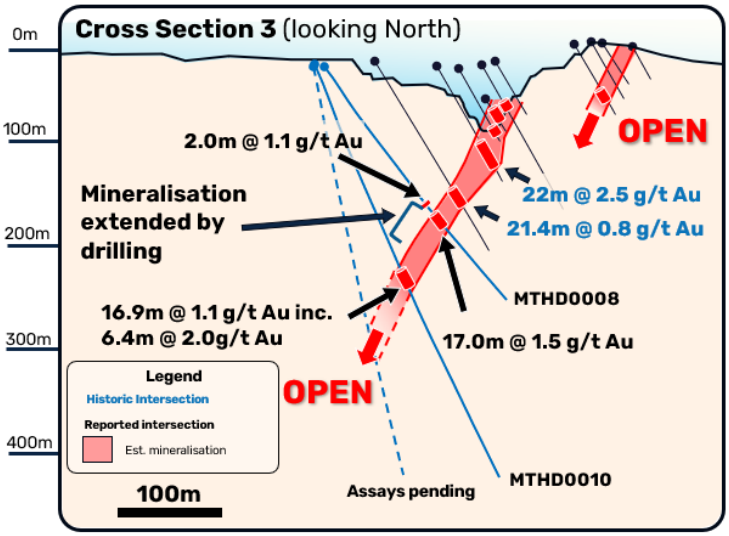


Figure 10: Cross sections of MTHD0008 and MTHD0010 including significant intersections within the BIF horizon, illustrating the continuity of the mineralisation with down-dip assays pending.

Mt Henry remains open at depth and along strike.

The next phase of drilling will target zones within North and Central Mt Henry, while progressively testing the broader strike extent of the system (Figure 11).

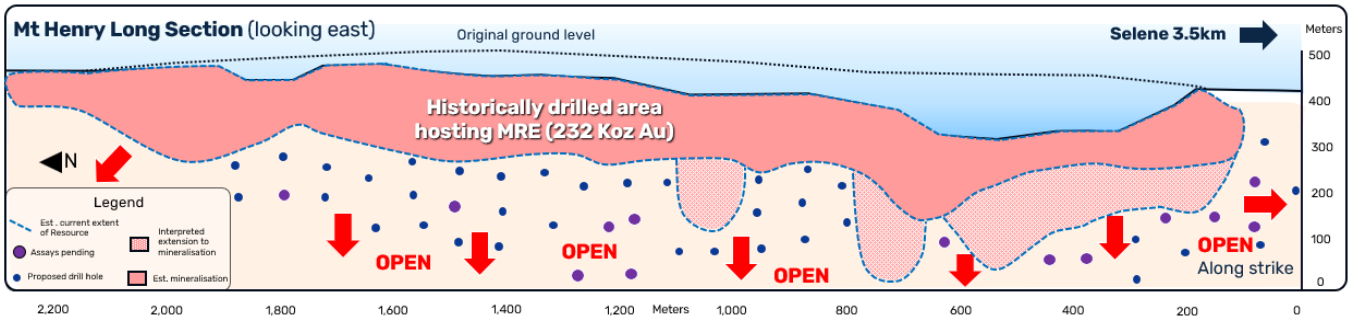


Figure 11: Mt Henry drill plan which will look to test the targets within the northern and central Mt Henry among other target areas.

Ongoing 50,000m Drill Program

With four diamond rigs continuing to test extensions at both Mt Henry and Selene, assays pending from a further 17 holes, and a strengthened balance sheet following the recent $30m capital raise, Sinclair is well positioned to continue growing the Mineral Resource ahead of the planned Mineral Resource update in the December 2026 quarter.

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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) has acquired the Mt Henry Gold Project in Western Australia (refer ASX announcement dated 16 February 2026). Mt Henry hosts total Mineral Resources of 24Mt at 1.2g/t gold for 0.915Moz contained gold and sits within a 16km mineralised corridor. The mineralisation remains open along strike and down dip with clear potential for rapid Resource growth and broader district scale upside. Prior drilling returned substantial widths and grades from unmined areas highlighting the scale and continuity of mineralisation. The Project's Mineral Resources are located on granted mining leases with sealed-road access ~1.5km east of the Coolgardie–Esperance Highway, benefiting from proximity to established regional infrastructure.

Sinclair also has an interest in tenements in Sweden's highly regarded mining region of Bergslagen, including the world class Falun copper-gold and polymetallic skarn project and the historic Sala silver-zinc-lead Project.

Sinclair's strategy is driven by a Board and Management team comprising a broad range of expertise, including extensive technical, operational, financial and commercial skills as well as experience in mining exploration, strategy, venture capital and corporate finance.

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 and 18 May 2026.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimates for the Mt Henry Gold Project (see below) has been extracted from the Company's announcement titled "Acquisition and Capital Raising – Clarification Announcement" which was released to the ASX on 19 December 2025.

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Deposit	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Au Grade (g/t)**	**Gold (koz)**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Au Grade (g/t)**	**Gold (koz)**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Au Grade (g/t)**	**Gold (koz)**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Au Grade (g/t)**	**Gold (koz)**
Mt Henry	1,051	1.5	51	2,750	1.5	135	982	1.5	46	4,783	1.5	232
Selene	9,992	1.2	373	7,276	1.0	230	1,438	1.0	48	18,706	1.1	651
North Scotia	-	-	-	145	2.6	12	3	2.4	0	148	2.6	12
Stockpiles	864	0.7	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	864	0.7	20
Total	**11,907**	**1.2**	**444**	**10,172**	**1.2**	**378**	**2,424**	**1.2**	**94**	**24,501**	**1.2**	**915**

Notes:

1. Mineral Resources are classified and reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code as at 30 June 2025.
2. Mineral resources have been reported in a pit shell at A$2,160/oz gold price and at a 0.4g/t gold cut-off grade.
3. Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

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 or Ore Reserves, 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 results previously released within Sinclair's ASX announcements dated 17 and 19 December 2025 and 18 May 2026.
2 Refer to Sinclair's ASX announcement titled "Successful $30m Placement to Fund Growth Drilling" dated 10 June 2026.

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Appendix A – Drilling Results

Significant Intersections Table

Collar co-ordinates and orientation are listed in the MGA 1994 Zone 51 grid. Width refers to Downhole Width, with the exception of MTHD0005, which notes approximate true width as a separate column.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Approx. True Width
Mt Henry deposit											
MTHD0004	385715.0	6417393.0	279.0	-77.5	82.6	565.4	330.0	332.4	2.4	3.0	NA
MTHD0005	385858.0	6417651.0	303.0	-74.6	357.9	357.9	118.0	126.0	8.0	1.8	4.0
							133.5	157.0	23.5	1.2	11.8
							173.0	191.0	18.0	0.6	9.0
							227.7	261.9	34.2	0.8	17.1
						including	227.7	252.5	24.8	1.0	12.4
MTHD0006	385577.5	6417221.5	284.7	-49.4	81.8	467.0	285.9	292.9	7.0	2.8	NA
							302.9	313.0	10.1	0.9	NA
							356.5	358.6	2.1	0.6	NA
MTHD0007	385604.0	6417153.7	284.4	-51.9	82.7	414.6	281.9	284.8	2.9	0.8	NA
							296.0	304.0	8.0	0.8	NA
MTHD0008	385705.0	6417045.0	273.0	-53.8	68.6	325.0	168.0	170.0	2.0	1.1	NA
							180.0	197.0	17.0	1.5	NA
MTHD0009	385577.5	6417221.5	284.7	-58.8	82.8	356.4	368.0	376.0	8.0	0.9	NA
MTHD0010	385696.0	6417095.0	278.3	-68.8	85.5	440.7	217.7	234.6	16.9	1.1	NA
						including	228.2	234.6	6.4	2.0	NA
NHC063	385818.8	6417710.7	298.0	-60.0	91.1	150.0	115.0	149.0	34.0	1.2	NA
MtH61	385778.1	6417710.5	295.9	-57.0	91.1	205.2	133.5	160.0	26.5	1.4	NA
							167.5	192.0	24.5	0.6	NA
5HEND020	385752.6	6417260.0	282.1	-60.0	91.1	162.6	111.0	112.0	1.0	3.4	NA
							136.0	152.0	16.0	3.0	NA
MtH40	385734.2	6417235.9	279.8	-60.7	91.9	210.2	138.4	140.3	1.9	1.8	NA
							178.9	186.4	7.5	4.1	NA
MtH54	385751.5	6417085.8	278.5	-60.0	91.1	210.0	143.9	165.3	21.4	0.8	NA
NHC143	385808.4	6417084.5	277.0	-59.9	92.6	126.0	87.0	109.0	22.0	2.5	NA
Selene deposit											
SELD0004	385132.1	6412915.9	278.0	-69.7	89.4	293.3	209.5	219.7	10.2	0.8	NA
							231.1	234.0	2.9	0.7	NA
SELD0005	385132.1	6412915.9	278.0	-55.6	111.3	297.3	209.0	211.0	2.0	0.6	NA
							220.0	251.4	31.4	0.7	NA
SELD0006	385132.1	6412915.9	278.0	-72.5	146.6	312.3	226.7	234.0	7.3	0.7	NA
SELD0007	385126.8	6413033.8	263.7	-61.1	128.4	294.2	220.7	228.3	7.6	0.5	NA
							236.0	241.8	5.8	0.6	NA
SELD0008	385226.9	6412876.7	278.0	-61.3	172.2	312.5	188.4	194.4	6.0	1.3	NA
							204.0	228.1	24.1	0.9	NA
						including	205.2	220.3	15.1	1.0	NA
							235.3	241.7	6.4	0.6	NA
SELD0009	385132.1	6412915.9	278.0	-53.8	163.2	386.3	241.7	247.0	5.3	0.8	NA
							267.0	278.7	11.7	1.1	NA
							289.3	291.4	2.1	0.9	NA
SELD0010	385132.1	6412915.9	278.0	-60.4	182.0	360.3	265.0	269.4	4.4	1.0	NA

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Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Approx. True Width
							282.1	284.7	2.6	1.3	NA
SELD0011	385132.1	6412915.9	278.0	-73.9	206.9	315.4	242.7	258.8	16.1	1.1	NA
SELD0012	385052.1	6413046.8	264.6	-64.3	97.9	302.1	230.7	263.9	33.2	1.6	NA
						including	233.0	255.3	22.3	2.0	NA
SELD0013	385032.0	6412989.0	266.5	-62.2	117.0	297.4	232.8	239.1	6.3	1.3	NA
							244.6	246.6	2.0	0.6	NA
							253.0	262.5	9.5	1.0	NA
							267.8	271.2	3.4	0.7	NA

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
MTHD0004	Sinclair	Diamond	565.4	NS Gyro	DGPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
MTHD0005	Sinclair	Diamond	357.9	NS Gyro	DGPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
MTHD0006	Sinclair	Diamond	467.0	NS Gyro	GPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
MTHD0007	Sinclair	Diamond	414.6	NS Gyro	DGPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
MTHD0008	Sinclair	Diamond	325.0	NS Gyro	DGPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
MTHD0009	Sinclair	Diamond	356.4	NS Gyro	DGPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
MTHD0010	Sinclair	Diamond	360.3	NS Gyro	GPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
SELD0004	Sinclair	Diamond	293.3	NS Gyro	DGPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
SELD0005	Sinclair	Diamond	297.3	NS Gyro	DGPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
SELD0006	Sinclair	Diamond	312.3	NS Gyro	DGPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
SELD0007	Sinclair	Diamond	294.2	NS Gyro	DGPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
SELD0008	Sinclair	Diamond	312.5	NS Gyro	DGPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
SELD0009	Sinclair	Diamond	386.3	NS Gyro	DGPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
SELD0010	Sinclair	Diamond	360.3	NS Gyro	DGPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
SELD0011	Sinclair	Diamond	315.4	NS Gyro	DGPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
SELD0012	Sinclair	Diamond	302.1	NS Gyro	DGPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
SELD0013	Sinclair	Diamond	297.4	NS Gyro	DGPS	Fire Assay – ICP-OES
NHC063	Historic	RC	150.0	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - unknown
MtH61	Historic	DDH	205.2	Estimated	DGPS	Fire Assay - AAS
5HEND020	Historic	RC/DDH	162.6	Not Recorded	RTKGPS	Fire Assay - unknown
MtH40	Historic	RC/DDH	210.2	GRYO	RTKGPS	Fire Assay - AAS
MtH54	Historic	RC/DDH	210.0	Estimated	RTKGPS	Fire Assay - AAS
NHC143	Historic	RC	126.0	GRYO	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - unknown

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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 2021 using a combination of Reverse Circulation (RC), Diamond drilling (DD), Aircore (AC), Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and Percussion. The historic database contains 7,608 drill holes for a total of 271,455.11m. This announcement reports 6 historic holes for a total of 1,064m and 17 new holes for 6098.1m, all of which are diamond drill holes. • AC, RAB and Percussion holes have been 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. • Assay samples were typically submitted to 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 a commercial laboratory 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drilling in 2026 to date has been completed utilising diamond drilling. 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. 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. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including	• 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 219,740 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. • No twinned holes have been drilled to verify the new Exploration Results being reported in this announcement. • 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. 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. The Mt Henry deposit has been estimated in local grid which is rotated +1.079 degrees from MGA GDA94 zone 51. The Selene and North Scotia deposits have been estimated in MGA coordinates. • Conversion from local Mt Henry grid to AMG AGD84 zone 51 is based on a two point transformation: 5000E, 14000N = 385844.34E, 6421899.31N 5000E, 6400N = 385701.32E, 6414302.52N • 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. • As a general rule sample compositing within the mineralised zones has 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 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 • 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)
Geology	• Deposit type. geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Mount Henry Gold Project covers 67km2 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the silicate 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 meters wide and dips approximately 40 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 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 pegmatite dykes and dolerite 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	• All relevant drillhole information can be found in section 1 – “Sampling techniques”, “Drilling techniques” and “Drill Sample Recovery” and the significant intersections table in Appendix A.

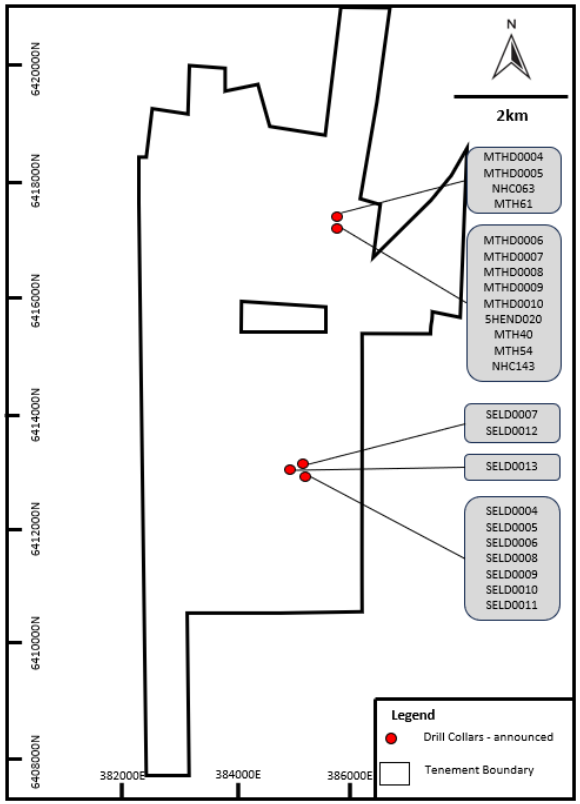
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 are calculated using a minimum grade of 0.5g/t Au over a minimum downhole length of 1m with a maximum of 5m consecutive internal dilution (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').	• Majority of intersections reported in the body and appendices of this release are downhole widths. True widths have not been determined for the majority of holes reported in this announcement. • The majority of the drill holes are drilled as close to orthogonal to the plane of the mineralized lodes as possible. A number of drill holes have intersected the mineralisation at high angles. • Downhole widths are expected to be greater than true widths based on the geometry of the mineralisation relative to hole orientations. • The exception is MTHD0005, for which approximate true widths have been estimated and are presented in Appendix A.
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.

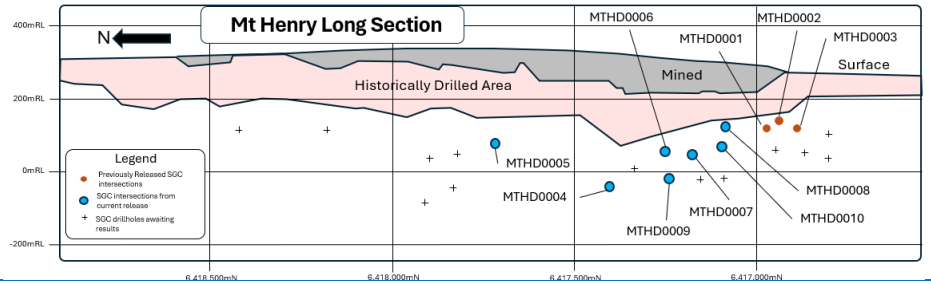
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

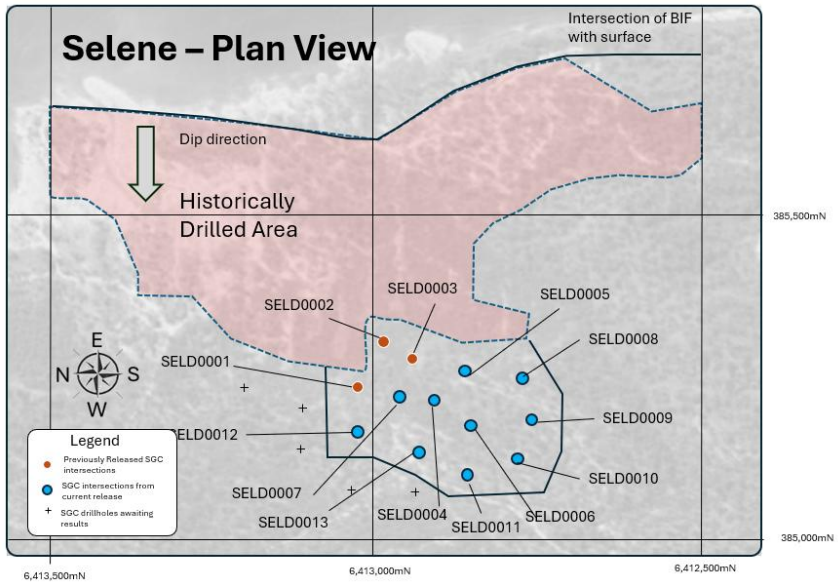
- Plan view of drill collars included in below:



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



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A plan view showing intersections at Selene included below: 
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All new significant drilling results not previously reported have been included in Appendix A of this release. The historic drillholes reported in Appendix A of this release form part of the mineral resource estimate announced by the Company on 19 December 2025. • The total historic database contains a total of 271,455.11 meters of drilling in 7,608 drill holes. This release relates to 6 historic holes for 1,064 meters from the main identified mineralised lenses outside historical mined voids. 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. • This release reports results from 17 new drill holes from the Mt Henry and Selene deposits for 6098.1m. Reported significant intercepts for new drill holes are equal or greater than 0.5g/t gold and include a minimum of 0.5g/t Au value

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		over a minimum length of 1m, with a maximum of 5m length of consecutive internal waste. • Appendix A includes significant intersections from the 17 new drill holes and select results from the 6 historic holes.
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 be conducting drill testing of additional mineralisation as well as step out drilling of existing deposits to further enhance the resources quoted in this release. More information is presented in the body of this report. • Diagrams in the main body of this release show areas of possible resource extension on existing lodes. The company continues to identify and assess multiple other target areas within the property boundary for additional resources.

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