

High-Grade Regional Targets Highlight Immense Growth Potential

Historical data review strengthens the Company's regional growth strategy beyond the existing 915,000oz Mineral Resource

HIGHLIGHTS

- A review of historical data has confirmed multiple high-grade regional drill targets beyond the existing 915,000oz Resource, establishing a substantial exploration pipeline.
- This review has identified previously unreported broad, high-grade gold intersections, including:
 - Birthday Gift: 17m @ 1.9g/t Au from 44m; 9m @ 3.2g/t Au from 34m; 27m @ 1.0g/t Au from 10m; 8m @ 2.0g/t Au from 25m.
 - Plutus: 20m @ 2.6g/t Au from 5m.
- These results complement other outstanding previously released intersections, including:
 - Birthday Gift: 10m @ 88.2g/t Au from 5m; 20m @ 2.6g/t Au from 5m; 2m @ 46.3g/t Au from 6m.
 - Artemis: 12m @ 6.1g/t Au from 17m; 12m @ 4.3g/t Au from 3m; 2m @ 15.8g/t Au from 6m.
 - Plutus: 20m @ 2.2g/t Au from 58m.
- Most historic drilling across these regional drill targets was completed within ~50m of surface, leaving gold mineralisation largely untested at depth and along strike.
- The four rigs currently onsite are focused on targeting Resource extensions at Mt Henry and Selene, with a Mineral Resource update targeted before the end of CY26.
- The existing 915,000oz Mineral Resource occupies ~4km of the broader 16km mineralised corridor, highlighting the immense Resource growth potential across the Project.

Sinclair Gold Ltd (**ASX: SGC**) ("**Sinclair**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that a review of historic data has confirmed multiple high-quality regional drill targets at its Mt Henry Gold Project near Norseman in Western Australia, establishing a substantial exploration pipeline for future exploration and potential Resource growth.

Sinclair Gold Chief Executive Jeff Sansom said:

"Our immediate focus remains on growing the existing 915,000oz Mineral Resource at Mt Henry and Selene. Successive drilling continues to extend gold mineralisation beyond the current Resource, reinforcing our confidence in the scale and growth potential of the Mt Henry Gold System.

At the same time, our review of historical data has identified multiple high-quality regional drill targets across the 16km mineralised corridor, many of which returned significant gold intersections despite only limited historical drilling and minimal follow-up exploration.

With the existing Mineral Resource occupying only around 4km of that corridor, these targets provide a clear pathway for future exploration and Resource growth."

Regional Review and Target Generation

Since acquiring Mt Henry, Sinclair has expanded its technical capability and completed a review of historical drilling, geophysical datasets and geological interpretations. The review has confirmed multiple regional drill targets across the 16km mineralised corridor (Figure 1), establishing a substantial pipeline for future exploration.

The targets occur along the same BIF-hosted mineralised corridor as the Mt Henry and Selene deposits and display similar characteristics, reinforcing the Company's view that the existing 915,000oz Mineral Resource represents only part of a much larger gold system.

While the Company's 50,000m drill program remains focused on expanding the existing Resource, these regional targets provide a substantial exploration pipeline to support potential future Resource growth.

Regional Exploration Pipeline

The review identified four priority regional targets: Birthday Gift, Artemis, Plutus and Apollo (refer Figures 2 through Figure 5) along the same BIF-hosted mineralised corridor as Mt Henry and Selene. Historical drilling, conducted by previous operators, returned significant intersections with most holes completed within ~50m of surface, leaving the prospects largely untested at depth and along strike.

Selected previously reported and unreported historical intersections are presented below.

Birthday Gift

Birthday Gift is ~300m south of Mt Henry (refer Figures 2 and 3). Historical drilling returned multiple high-grade shallow gold intersections across ~2km of strike however review also identified additional unreported broad mineralised intersections, including:

- 17m @ 1.9g/t Au from 44m;
- 27m @ 1.0g/t Au from 10m;
- 9m @ 3.2g/t Au from 34m;
- 8m @ 2.0g/t Au from 25m;
- 2m @ 15.8g/t Au from 14m; and
- 7m @ 1.9g/t Au from 63m.

Selected previously reported intersections include:

- 10m @ 88.2g/t Au from 5m;
- 20m @ 2.6g/t Au from 5m; and
- 2m @ 46.3g/t Au from 6m;

Artemis

Artemis is immediately north of Mt Henry, where limited historical drilling returned multiple shallow high-grade gold intersections, highlighting a high-priority walk-up target outside the current Mineral Resource. Selected previously reported intersections include:

- 12m @ 6.1g/t Au from 17m;
- 12m @ 4.3g/t Au from 3m; and
- 2m @ 15.8g/t Au from 6m.

Plutus

Plutus is located ~50m south of Selene (refer Figure 5). This review identified a previously unreported intersection of 20m @ 2.6g/t Au from 5m alongside the previously reported 20m @ 2.2g/t Au from 58m.

The review has successfully established a pipeline of regional drill targets that are expected to underpin the next phase of exploration and growth at Mt Henry following completion of the current Resource growth program.

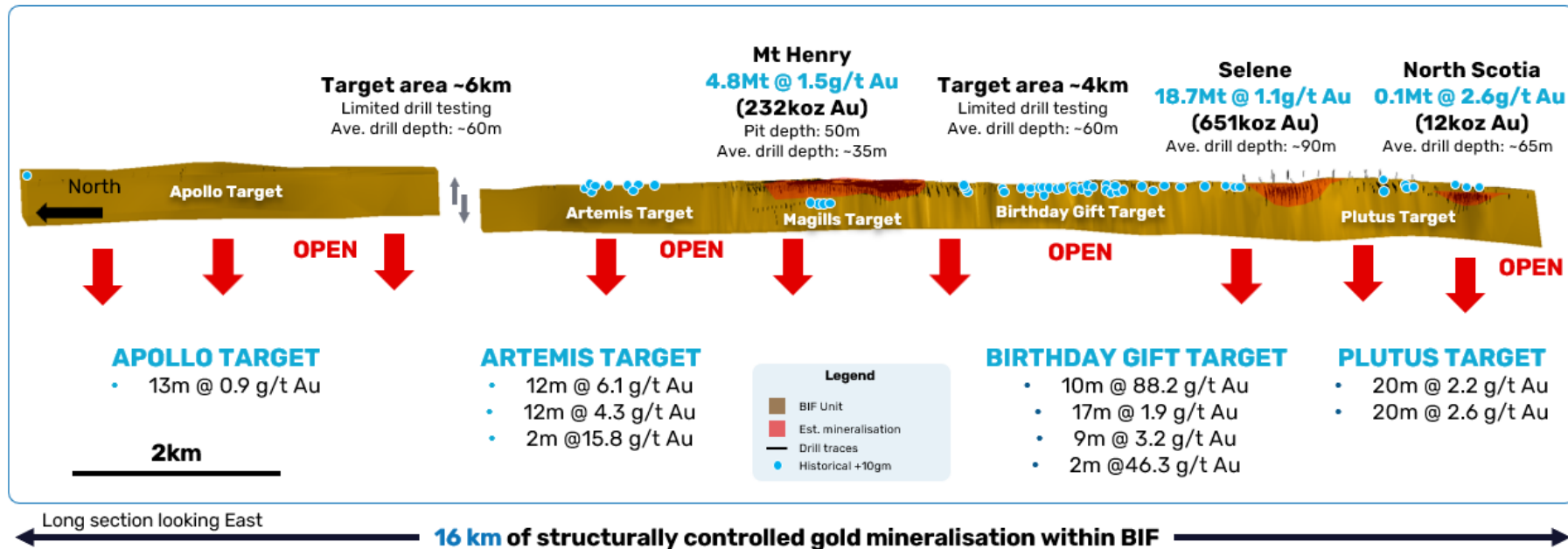


Figure 1: 16km BIF Corridor Highlighting Existing Resources, Regional Drilling Targets, including updated Historical Results.

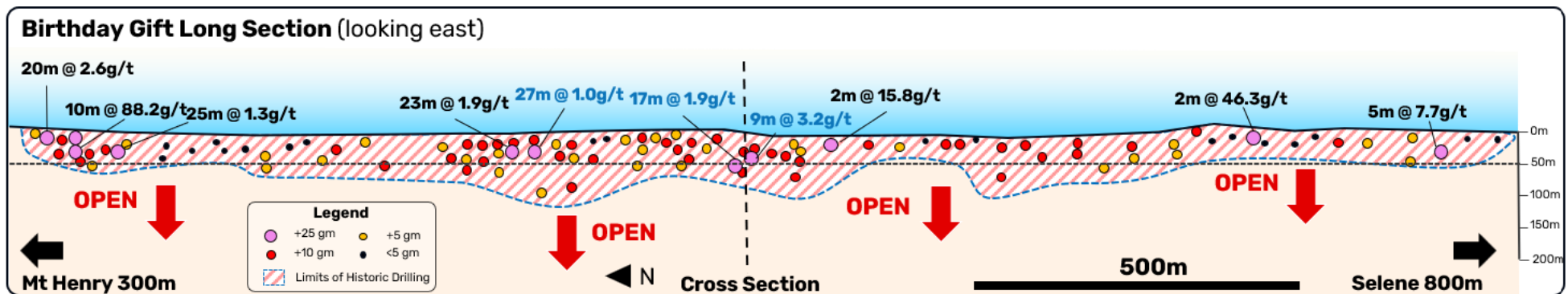


Figure 2: Birthday Gift Target Long Section including previously released (black) and unreleased (blue) historical high-grade gold intersections as well as the indicative limits of drilling as completed by previous operators.

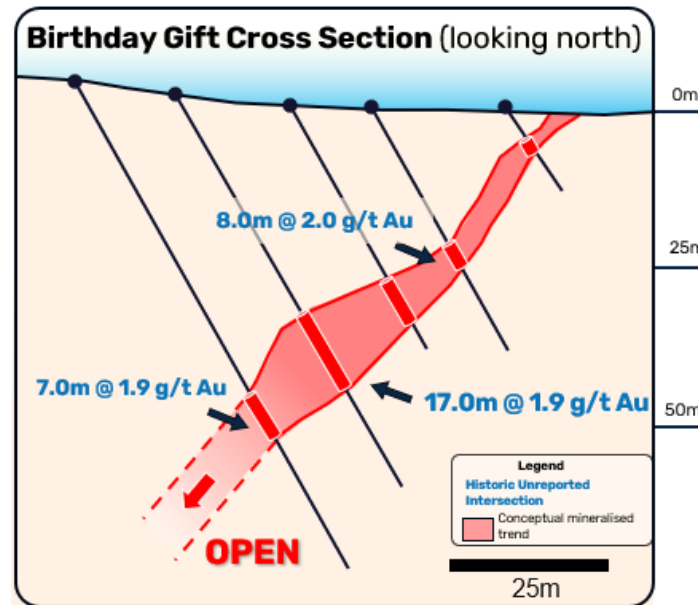


Figure 3: Birthday Gift cross section including previously unreleased results that illustrate the conceptual mineralised trend based on historical drilling completed by previous operators.

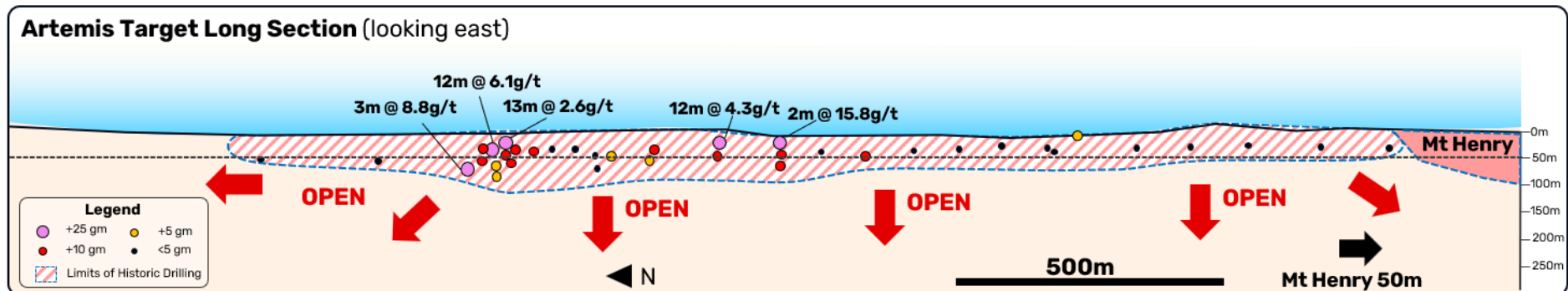


Figure 4: Artemis Target Long Section highlighting historical high-grade gold intersections and the indicative limits of historic drilling completed by previous operators.

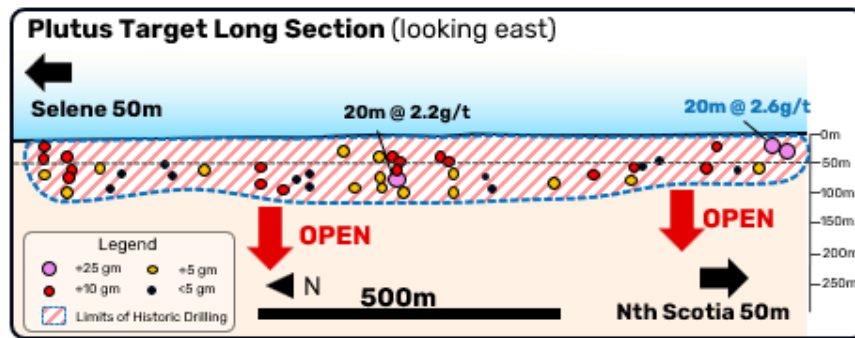


Figure 5: Plutus Long Section including previously released (black) and unreleased (blue) historical high-grade gold intersections and the indicative limits of historic drilling completed by previous operators.

Corporate Update

Further to Sinclair's announcement dated 9 April 2026, Sinclair and Stria Lithium Inc. have mutually agreed to extend the completion date for the previously announced royalty transaction to 10 August 2026 to align with Stria's Canadian re-compliance timetable.

All other material terms of the transaction remain unchanged. Stria has received firm commitments for the remaining \$4.0m upfront cash consideration for the 1% Net Smelter Royalty, providing certainty of funding upon completion.

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

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 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.

Deposit	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	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.

Appendix A – Drilling Results

Significant Intercepts Table – Select Historical Drilling

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)
Birthday Gift										
5BGTD001	385722.9	6415507	252.4	-60.0	91.1	99.0	63.0	70.0	7.0	1.9
NBC021	385777.4	6415501	250.0	-60.0	91.1	60.0	25.0	33.0	8.0	2.0
NBC022	385742.6	6415510	251.2	-60.0	91.1	80.0	44.0	61.0	17.0	1.9
MHRD0270	385749.2	6415485.4	249.2	-60.0	91.1	54.0	34.0	43.0	9.0	3.2
MHRD0455	385758.0	6415362.6	249.3	-61.1	91.1	47.0	14.0	16.0	2.0	15.8
NBC062	385799.0	6415824.4	249.8	-60.0	91.1	60.0	10.0	37.0	27.0	1.0
Plutus										
5SSC029	385020.9	6411434.1	260.0	-60.0	91.1	40.0	5.0	25.0	20.0	2.6

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
5BGTD001	historic	DDH	99	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Fire Assay Unknown
NBC021	historic	RC	60	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Fire Assay Unknown
NBC022	historic	RC	80	Not Recorded	RTKGPS	Fire Assay Unknown
MHRD0270	historic	RC	54	Planned	RTKGPS	Fire Assay - AAS
MHRD0455	historic	RC	47	GYRO	RTKGPS	Fire Assay - AAS
NBC062	historic	RC	60	Not Recorded	RTKGPS	Fire Assay Unknown
5SSC029	historic	RC	40	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Fire Assay - AAS

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 representivity 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 drillholes holes for a total of 271,455.11m. This announcement reports 7 historic holes for a total of 440m which are combination of diamond drill holes and RC 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. - 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.
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 historic RC drilling was typically completed using 5 ¼ inch hammers and post 2008 historic RC 5 ¼ inch face sampling hammers. - The pre-2008 DD drilling was typically NQ (47.6mm), and more 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.
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.	- 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 core was logged. Logging data is both qualitative and quantitative in nature

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All mineralised drill intersections and associated samples have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split. Etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- 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. - 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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- 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. - 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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- 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. - 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. No adjustments were made to assay data.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	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.

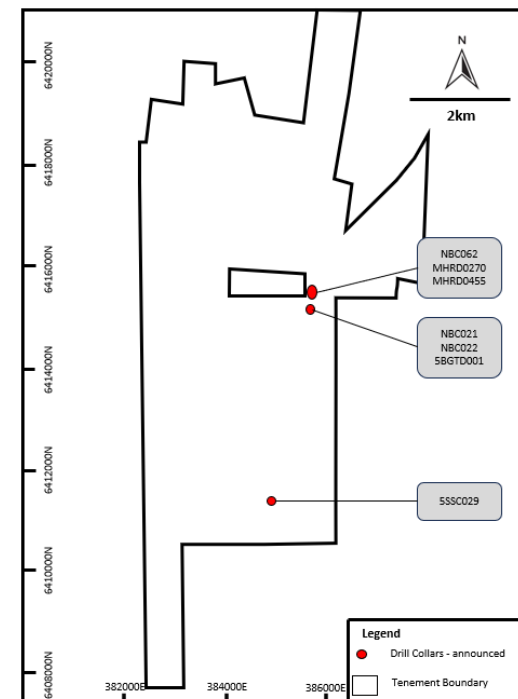
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- The MH drill hole database contains local, AMG and MGA coordinates. The Mt Henry deposit has been estimated in local grid which is rotated +1.079 degrees from MGA GDA94 zone 51. The Selene and North Scotia 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.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- 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. - 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.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	- 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.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	- 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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews of the sampling procedures and protocols have been completed.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- 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 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	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)
<i>Geology</i>	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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 - 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.	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.
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	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 mineralized lodes as possible. A number of drill holes have intersected the mineralisation at high angles. - Only down hole lengths are reported.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	- Maps and sections are included in this release as deemed appropriate by the competent person. - Plan view of drill collars included in below:  The map displays a plan view of drill collar locations. The vertical axis represents Northing coordinates (6408000N to 6420000N) and the horizontal axis represents Easting coordinates (3820000E to 3860000E). A black line indicates the Tenement Boundary. Red dots represent Drill Collars - announced. Labels point to specific drill collars: NBC052, MHRD0270, MHRD0455; NBC021, NBC022, SBGTD001; and 55SC029. A legend in the bottom right corner defines the symbols: a red dot for 'Drill Collars - announced' and a black line for 'Tenement Boundary'. A north arrow and a 2km scale bar are also present.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	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.	- Any new or historic significant drilling results not previously reported have been included in Appendix B of this release. - The total historic database contains a total of 271,455.11 meters of drilling in 7,608 drill holes. This release relates to 7 historic holes for 440 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.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	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.
<i>Further work</i>	- 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 extensions. The company continues to identify and assess multiple other target areas within the property boundary for additional resources.