SHALLOW HIGH GRADE MINERALISATION IDENTIFIED IN FIRST 2 HOLES OF DRILLING PROGRAM

Highlights

- Hole 25WCDD001 intersected:
    - 5m at 313g/t Silver (Ag) from 20m; and
    - 5m at 2822g/t Ag from 26m; including
        - 2m at 6951g/t Ag from 27m
- Hole 25WWCDD002 intersected 12m at 153g/t Ag from surface; including
    - 1m at 973g/t Ag from 1m
- Silver mineralisation starts at surface in both holes (Appendix B – pXRF Results)
- Drill holes were strategically designed to test high-grade, shallow silver targets.
- Half-core samples dispatched to laboratory for assay; results expected in 6–8 weeks. High grade nature of samples necessitate more comprehensive laboratory analysis
- Systematic core logging underway to improve understanding of structural and lithological controls.

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West Coast Silver Limited (ASX: WCE) ('West Coast Silver' or the 'Company') is pleased to advise that its inaugural diamond drill program at the **high-grade Elizabeth Hill Silver Project** in the Pilbara has delivered a strong start, with shallow, high-grade silver intersected in core from the first two drill holes, **25WCDD001** and **25WCDD002**, based on portable XRF (pXRF) readings[1].

Cautionary Statement

pXRF results should not be considered a proxy for quantitative laboratory analyses which are required to determine the actual abundance and grade of the mineralisation. The mineralised core intervals referenced in this announcement have been appropriately and systematically sampled and dispatched to ALS Global laboratories for quantitative analysis the results of which and will be reported once results are received.

1 *Refer to cautionary statement*

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Both holes intersected mineralisation[2] from surface, with particularly impressive results from hole **25WCDD001** which intersected:

- **5m at 313**g/t Ag (10oz/t) from **20m**; and
- **5m at 2822**g/t Ag (90.7oz/t) from **26m**; including
  - **2m @ 6951**g/t Ag (223.5oz/t) from **27m.**

Hole **25WWCDD002** intersected

- **12m at 153**g/t Ag (4.9oz/t) from **surface**; including
  - **1m at 973**g/t Ag (31.3oz/t) from 2m

These initial holes were strategically selected to test the potential for shallow, high-grade mineralisation.

Anomalous **Lead, Zinc and Copper** values have also been returned, and further analysis will be carried out during the inaugural drill program to quantify the presence of these elements and their impact on project economics. Refer to Appendix B – pXRF Results for full results of other elements.

Commenting on the results, Executive Director Bruce Garlick said:

"We are extremely pleased with this exceptional start to our maiden drill program. To intersect high-grade silver from surface in our first two holes is a tremendous result and validates our belief in the near-surface potential at Elizabeth Hill. The grades seen in 25WCDD001 are particularly encouraging and point to a strong future for the project."

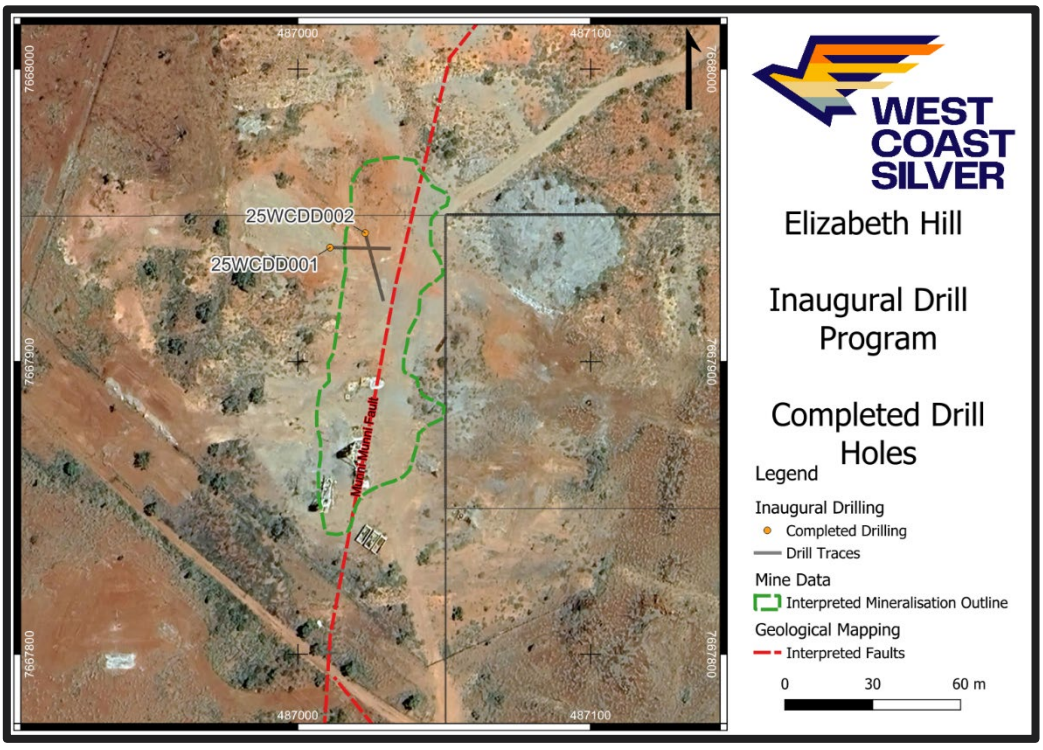

Figure.7._.Plan.view.of.completed.drillholes.....

2 *Refer to cautionary statement*

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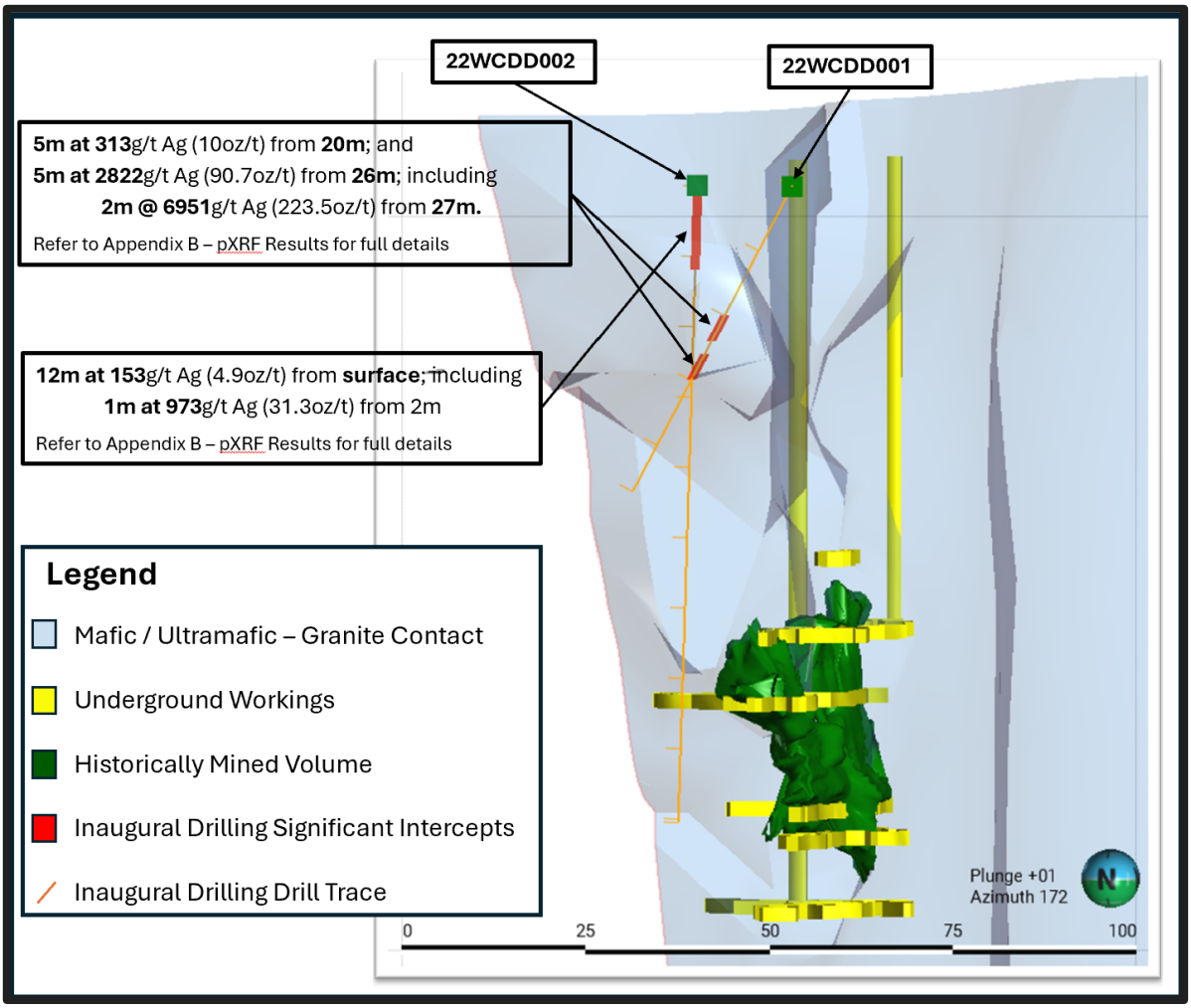

Figure 2 - Section view of significant intercepts greater than 50g/t – Refer to Appendix B – pXRF Results for full details3

Geological Interpretation

Drill core from both holes has been systematically logged, with particular attention being paid to structural and lithological features to improve the geological understanding of the silver mineralisation.

Previous drilling at Elizabeth Hill intersected a high-grade silver vein network with an associated poly-metallic mineralised halo which includes copper, lead and zinc hosted in chalcopyrite, galena, arsenopyrite and sphalerite. In addition to pervasive malachite observed in the core of the hydrothermal vein system.

Core recovery has been in excess of 95% and successful core orientation has allowed detailed structural measurements of the near surface mineralisation. Furthermore, holes 25WCDD001 and 002 have traversed a sparsely drilled section of the deposit, highlighting previously unidentified structural trends. The information gathered from these holes is providing valuable information which will enable key decisions to be made for the remainder of the drill program.

3 *Refer to cautionary statement*

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Laboratory Testing

The core has been cut, and half-core samples have been sent for confirmatory laboratory assays, which are expected to be returned within 6–8 weeks.

An analysis of pXRF v assay results will be carried out when results are received to demonstrate any variances between pXRF results and laboratory analysis.

The diamond drill program continues at Elizabeth Hill, with further holes planned to test down plunge and extensional targets.

Regional Exploration Update

Regional fieldworks including soil sampling has recently concluded with all samples being sent to the lab for assessment. Lab results are being received progressively with a consolidated model being built to define next steps

An updated Programme of Works (PoW) has recently been approved by DEMIRS to facilitate additional field exploration work including trenching on near mine and regional targets.

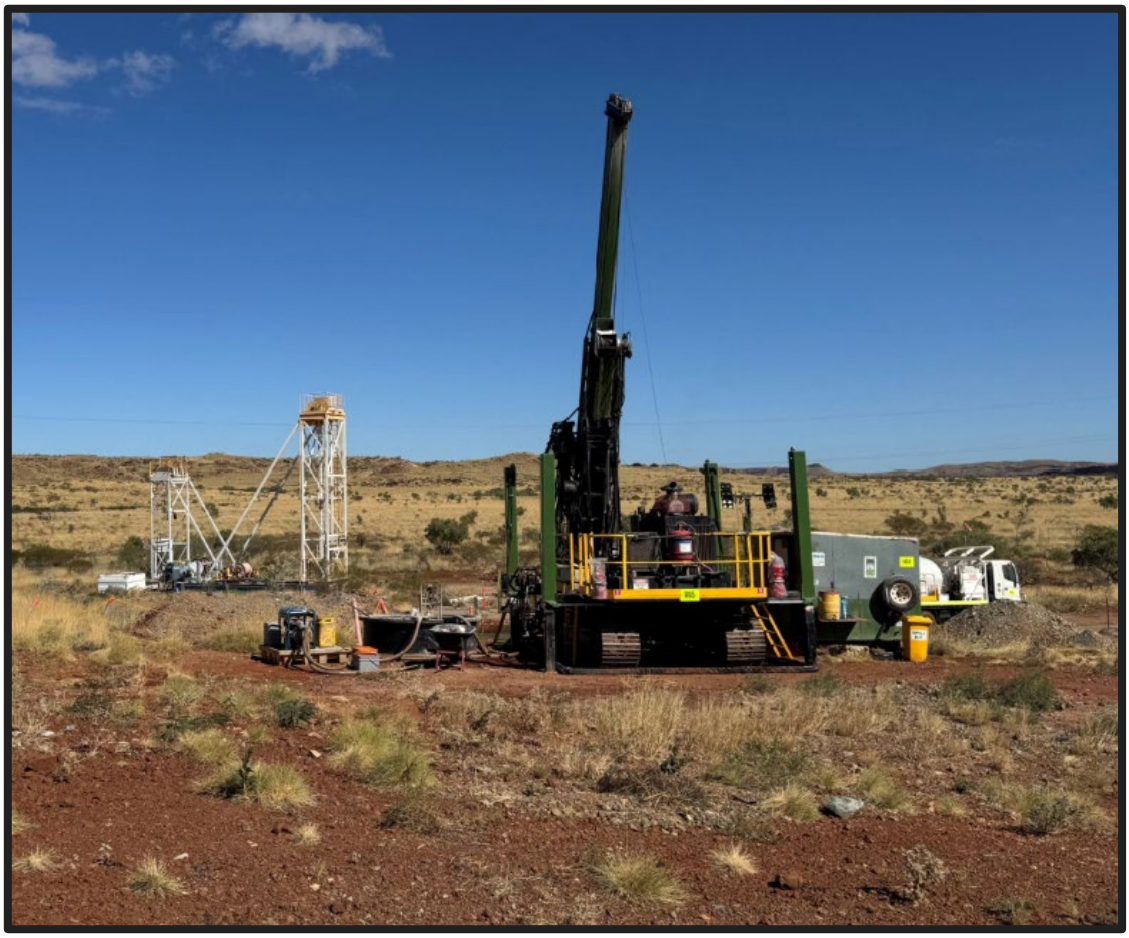

Figure.9._.Drilling.continues.at.Elizabeth.Hill

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The Elizabeth Hill Project

Elizabeth Hill is one of Australia's high-grade silver projects and has a proven production history outlined below:

- **High grades enabled low processing tonnes:** 1.2Moz of silver was produced from just 16,830t of ore at a head grade of 2,194g/t (70.5 oz/t Ag)[4]
- **Previous mining operation ceased in 2000:** because of low silver prices (US$5)[5]
- **Simplistic historical processing technique: native silver** was recovered via **low-cost** gravity separation techniques
- **Untapped potential remains** in ground with deposit open at depth and recent consolidation of land package offers potential to discover more Elizabeth Hill style deposits.
- **Tier 1 Mining Jurisdiction located on a mining lease** with potential processing option at the nearby Radio Hill site.

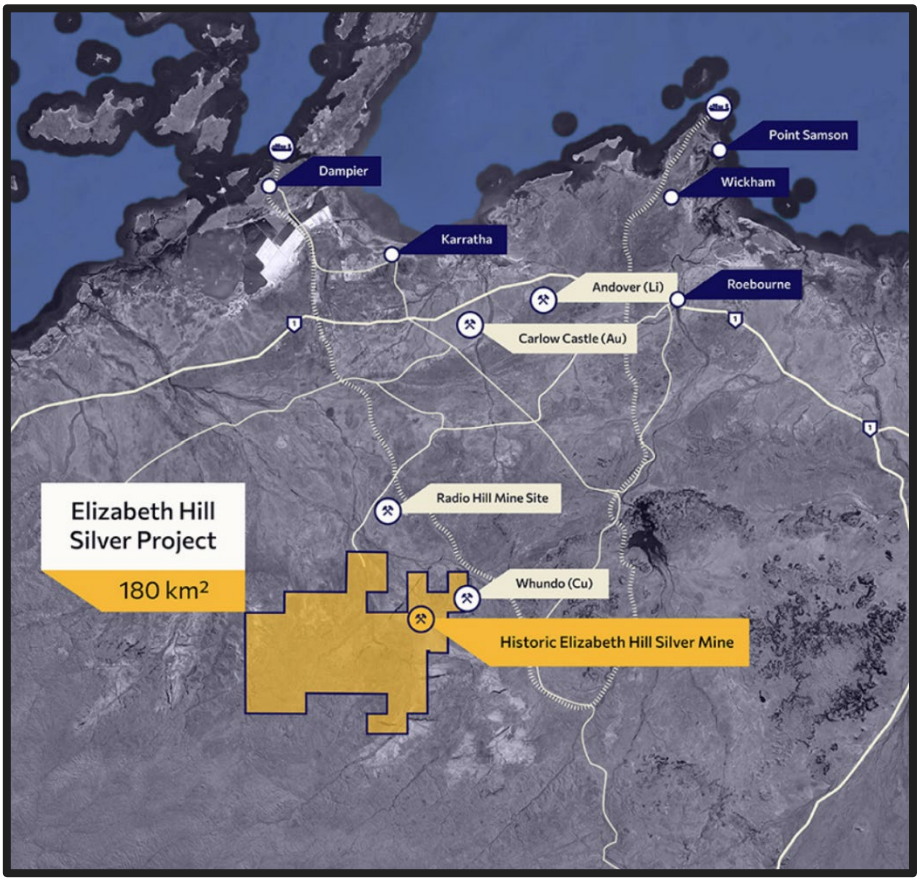

Figure.0._.Tenement.Location

Through the consolidation of the surrounding land packages into a single contiguous 180km^2 package significant exploration and growth potential exists both near mine and regionally.

The land package holds a significant portion of the Munni Munni fault system which is considered prospective for Elizabeth Hill look-a-like silver deposits.

4 WAMEX Annual Report,1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, Elizabeth Hill Silver Project, Global Strategic Metals NL, p16
5 www.kitco.com/charts/silver

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of West Coast Silver Limited. For further information, please contact:

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Rob Mosig a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mosig is a Director of West Coast Silver.

Mr Mosig has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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', and a Specialist under the 2015 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Public Reporting of technical assessments and valuations of mineral assets'.

Mr Mosig consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information and in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements in this announcement which are not statements of historical facts, including but not limited to those relating to the proposed transaction, are forward-looking statements. These statements instead represent management's current expectations, estimates and projections regarding future events. Although management believes the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, forward-looking statements are based on the opinions, assumptions and estimates of management at the date the statements are made and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

Accordingly, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such statements.

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Appendix A – Drill Collar Locations

Hole ID	Easting_m	Northing_m	Datum	Azi	Dip	Depth (m)
25WCDD001	487011.00	7667939.00	GDA94z50	91	62	47.20
25WCDD002	487023.00	7667944.00	GDA94z50	165	75	90.50

Appendix B – pXRF Results

Hole ID	Reading Depth (m)	Average Ag g/t	Average Pb ppm	Average Zn ppm	Average Cu ppm
25WCDD001	1	21.3	168.7	132.7	191
25WCDD001	2	23.7	159.3	126.7	21.7
25WCDD001	3	45.7	537.7	261	66.7
25WCDD001	4	31	72.7	88	20.3
25WCDD001	5	30.7	38.3	115.3	0
25WCDD001	6	16	46.7	302.7	15.3
25WCDD001	7	41.3	472	392.3	389
25WCDD001	8	15	40.3	108.7	0
25WCDD001	9	31.3	4709	281.3	916
25WCDD001	10	28	647	615.3	468.3
25WCDD001	11	33	448.3	1052.7	179
25WCDD001	12	44.3	30.7	48	0
25WCDD001	13	43.7	99.7	246	79.3
25WCDD001	14	40	158	180.7	69.7
25WCDD001	15	20.3	20741.7	3948.3	2052.7
25WCDD001	16	24.3	1166	1230	287.7
25WCDD001	17	54.7	8194	3840.3	2549
25WCDD001	18	7	6187.3	3416.3	1622.3
25WCDD001	19	18	2254	899	343
25WCDD001	20	283.7	1653.3	883.7	276
25WCDD001	21	90.3	2885.7	1135	412.3
25WCDD001	22	11.7	1493.7	683	345.7
25WCDD001	23	1127.3	912.3	2013.7	1582.7
25WCDD001	24	54.7	2626.7	1057.7	793.7
25WCDD001	25	12	683.7	1200	443
25WCDD001	26	49	2680.3	1420	403.7
25WCDD001	27	8119.3	10924	805.3	1114.3
25WCDD001	28	5783.3	157	2441	638
25WCDD001	29	77	67.3	106.7	53.7
25WCDD001	30	82.3	31.7	110	46.3
25WCDD001	31	0	83.3	163.3	99.7

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Hole ID	Reading Depth (m)	Average Ag g/t	Average Pb ppm	Average Zn ppm	Average Cu ppm
25WCDD001	32	8	117.7	222	2755
25WCDD001	33	0	2.7	151	756
25WCDD001	34	2.7	7.3	104.3	0
25WCDD001	35	0	20.7	421.3	48
25WCDD001	36	0	3.7	157	28
25WCDD001	37	0	9.3	176.3	22
25WCDD001	38	0	0	128.3	0
25WCDD001	39	3.3	15.7	44.3	0
25WCDD001	40	12	10.7	147.7	0
25WCDD001	41	3	0	105.3	15
25WCDD001	42	9.7	193.7	444.7	1772.3
25WCDD001	43	17	272.3	303	1996.3
25WCDD001	44	12.7	198.7	157.7	144.3
25WCDD001	45	0	21.7	41.3	0
25WCDD001	46	3.8	15.3	81	151.8
25WCDD001	47	0	45.3	34.7	0
25WCDD002	1	112.7	842.7	489.3	1729.3
25WCDD002	2	973.3	614	892	1689.3
25WCDD002	3	2.3	61	287	1476.3
25WCDD002	4	138	126	123.3	533
25WCDD002	5	51.3	207	306.7	1515.3
25WCDD002	6	98	791	735.7	2163.3
25WCDD002	7	14	2172.7	1290.7	1100.3
25WCDD002	8	73.3	4574	453.3	1609.7
25WCDD002	9	179.7	3323	1013.7	862.3
25WCDD002	10	21	363	867.7	1863.7
25WCDD002	11	98.7	1889.3	1329.7	659
25WCDD002	12	73.3	1980.3	847	454.3
25WCDD002	13	17.3	3507.7	4299.3	2110
25WCDD002	14	17.3	2515	2302.7	1105
25WCDD002	15	27.7	2124.3	1634.3	8122.7
25WCDD002	16	12.7	599.7	837.3	1514
25WCDD002	17	8.7	792	1038.7	648
25WCDD002	18	6.7	764.7	1325.7	610
25WCDD002	19	12.3	222.3	1063.7	952.7
25WCDD002	20	16	300	778.3	308.3
25WCDD002	21	66.3	239.7	1150.7	627.7
25WCDD002	22	10	624.7	1078	446.3
25WCDD002	23	20.3	17	403.3	636.7
25WCDD002	24	56.7	395.3	274	1060
25WCDD002	25	52.7	26.7	322	3100.7
25WCDD002	26	3	22	45	0
25WCDD002	27	3	33	26.7	23

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Hole ID	Reading Depth (m)	Average Ag g/t	Average Pb ppm	Average Zn ppm	Average Cu ppm
25WCDD002	28	9	40.3	75.3	294.7
25WCDD002	29	12	17.7	98.3	340
25WCDD002	30	2.7	145	1293.3	1010.7
25WCDD002	31	2.3	159	70	797.7
25WCDD002	32	0	12	118	0
25WCDD002	33	3.3	6.7	104	223
25WCDD002	34	3	3.3	53.7	0
25WCDD002	35	0	2.3	153.3	82
25WCDD002	36	4	7	92	12
25WCDD002	37	0	155	179.7	25
25WCDD002	38	3.3	26.7	78.3	16.7
25WCDD002	39	3.7	31	140	28.3
25WCDD002	40	7.3	11.3	186.7	0
25WCDD002	41	0	5.7	171.7	0
25WCDD002	42	0	0	145	0
25WCDD002	43	0	24.3	68	37.3
25WCDD002	44	0	15.3	114	0
25WCDD002	45	0	23	39.7	25
25WCDD002	46	0	15.3	72.3	0
25WCDD002	47	0	22.3	113.7	0
25WCDD002	48	0	9.3	70	185.3
25WCDD002	49	0	0	40.7	0
25WCDD002	50	0	17	107	0
25WCDD002	51	0	13.7	210	0
25WCDD002	52	11.7	19.3	102	9.3
25WCDD002	53	3	177.3	2141	99.3
25WCDD002	54	2.3	676.3	420.7	20.3
25WCDD002	55	0	72.7	25.7	8
25WCDD002	56	0	54.7	45.7	0
25WCDD002	57	0	98	230.7	60.3
25WCDD002	58	0	122	152.3	8.3
25WCDD002	59	0	129.3	33.7	0
25WCDD002	60	2.7	156.3	227.7	6
25WCDD002	61	0	17.7	24	0
25WCDD002	62	3	475	253	0
25WCDD002	63	0	27.7	46.3	0
25WCDD002	64	0	15.3	51	0
25WCDD002	65	5.7	16.7	95	111
25WCDD002	66	0	15.3	19.3	0
25WCDD002	67	2.3	505.7	18583.7	353.7
25WCDD002	68	0	10	58.3	0
25WCDD002	69	0	30.3	105	34
25WCDD002	70	2	25	26.7	6.7

Hole ID	Reading Depth (m)	Average Ag g/t	Average Pb ppm	Average Zn ppm	Average Cu ppm
25WCDD002	71	0	134	84.3	54
25WCDD002	72	0	33.7	11	0
25WCDD002	73	2.7	27.7	30	0
25WCDD002	74	0	44.7	22	0
25WCDD002	75	0	60.7	36.7	0
25WCDD002	76	2.3	23.7	27	0
25WCDD002	77	0	23	40.7	0
25WCDD002	78	0	37	29.7	12
25WCDD002	79	3.3	38	36.7	27
25WCDD002	80	5.3	19	26.3	8.3
25WCDD002	81	0	20	44.7	12.3
25WCDD002	82	0	25	10.7	0
25WCDD002	83	0	43	34	0
25WCDD002	84	2.3	31	29	0
25WCDD002	85	2.7	35	39	0
25WCDD002	86	0	27.7	0	0
25WCDD002	87	0	127.3	98.3	109.3
25WCDD002	88	0	25.3	62.7	0
25WCDD002	89	0	31.7	38	5.7
25WCDD002	90	0	30.7	40	0

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Appendix 3

JORC CODE, 2012 – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Elizabeth Hill Inaugural Drill Program

(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.	• Portable XRF readings have been recorded on core samples at 1m intervals downhole. In zones of interest or where visually mineralized, the reading has been repeated 3 times with an average taken. • pXRF does not record temperature readings but ambient climate ranges from 22-27 deg Celsius. • Portable XRF is calibrated daily along with CRM checks during analysis. • Mineralisation determined via pXRF generally where Ag readings average <10g/t Ag. • A Reflex Omni X-42 North Seeking Gyro is used for downhole surveying of the drill holes and is calibrated prior to use, with readings taken at approximately every 15m.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	• Drilling was undertaken with a track-mounted LF90Ds with operational dip angles of -90° to -30° and capable of drilling HQ core to 600m. Core was recovered in a standard tube. All the core in this ongoing program is to be drilled HQ. • Core is orientated using Reflex ACT III HQ tool • Drillholes were surveyed downhole using an IMDEX TN14 Gyro and Compass

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Core recovery was systematically recorded from the commencement of diamond coring to the end of hole, by reconciling against driller depth blocks, production plods and knowledge obtained from visual inspection. • Core recoveries typically averaged above 90% with isolated minor zones of lessor recovery. • No relationship has been established between core recovery and grade. There is no reason to expect any sampling bias. • Detailed core recovery data is maintained throughout the program as part of the geotechnical logging.
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.	• Diamond drill core is orientated and geologically and geotechnically logged by an experienced team of geologists and the data stored in a database. • All core logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • Photographs are taken prior to the cutting and sampling of the core; core is wetted to improve the visibility of features in the photographs.
Subsampling 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 subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• No new drill sample assay results are being reported. The portable XRF analyses are based individual or in some instances an average of 3 readings taken on the core at 1m intervals. The analyses were taken after the core was collected into core trays. • pXRF QAQC includes daily calibration and analysing 2 different CRM standards approx. every 20 samples. • Core analysis may introduce some sample variability and pXRF results are regarded as semi-quantitative at this stage. • 3 x 30 second readings are taken on each meter, just up-hole of the meter mark. An average concentration of the 3 readings is used for the final recorded analysis. • pXRF readings are only performed on dry drill core.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 pXRF is an Olympus Vanta with the latest 2025 software and is calibrated daily. Analysis method uses 3 beam analysis set to 10 sec per beam for 30 second read time. • CRM is analysed every 20m of samples and has shown good repeatability. • Results from historic drill assays are being checked against pXRF results as applicable. • pXRF results show some bias of lower Ag grades compared to lab assays in these preliminary checks.
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.	• pXRF data is exported digitally from devices for import into a digital database. • pXRF results are not assay data, but <LOD (No Detection) readings from pXRF have been changed to “0” to allow numerical interpretation of results. No other changes or calibrations have been applied to the data. An internal dilution factor of 50g/t over 1m has been applied in the determination of interval grade for the mineralised intervals.
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.	• 2025 drill holes are located using handheld GPS, with accuracy to within 5m. Historic collars have been surveyed by DGPS in instances where they have been found. • 2025 drilling uses downhole gyro for surveys which is uploaded to the IMDEX HUB-IQ cloud based storage • A 0.5m DTM is used for topographic control. • Data has been collected in GDA95 / MGA Zone 50
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.	• pXRF data is reported per 1m sample lengths. • Samples have not been composited. Sample lengths reported reflect down hole drill sample lengths and aggregates of it. • 3 readings taken at each sample location, just up-hole of meter mark.
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.	• The drilling has an average dip of -61° across the program. The dip is designed to intersect the mineralisation most effectively and be able to penetrate the mineralised envelope fully, allowing calculation of ‘true thicknesses’.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Angled drilling is being used to investigate cross-cutting mineralised structures, with assessment ongoing. • The drill orientation is not expected to have introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Not relevant for portable XRF analysis taken on site.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of the portable XRF sampling techniques and data has taken place. pXRF results are preliminary only and only lab assays will be used as quantitative analysis and in resource calculations.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS – MAVERICK SPRINGS SILVER GOLD PROJECT

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 results reported in this announcement refer to core from holes drilled wholly on M47/342. • The tenement lies within the Ngarluma Native Title claim. • The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The Elizabeth Hill deposit and adjoining area has been explored for Ni, Cu, PGM, base metals, Li and Ag mineralisation since 1968 when US Steel International Inc explored the area for base metals and nickel. • Massive silver was discovered in ~1994-1995 by Legend mining NL in a precussion hole drilling program. Further drilling followed and in 1997 and exploration shaft and drive was sunk by East Coast Minerals NL. • Underground mining at Elizabet Hill was conducted in 1999-2000 with additional drilling completed by East Coast Minerals NL until the project was sold to Global Strategic Metals NL in 2012. Alien Metals Ltd purchased lease M47/342 in early 2020.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Elizabeth Hills silver mineralisation is structurally controlled and is located on the eastern boundary of the north-south trending Munni Munni Fault. Mineralisation has been intersected over a 100m north-south zone along the boundary of the Munni Munni Fault, plunging south along the

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		granite contact. The zone has an east-west width of 15-20m with the high-grade core restricted to around 3m width in the region of the underground workings. The mineralised zone is separated into several pods and occurs within a quartz carbonate chalcedonic silica beccia that shows veining. The silver occurs in fine disseminations, needles, veins, nuggets and platelets up to several centimetres in diameter.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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	• Drill information relevant to this release has been provided above in Appendix 1.
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	• 2025 or historic drilling assay data referenced has previously been reported. • Length weighted portable XRF results have been compiled from raw data to highlight mineralized intervals.
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').	• Drill hole intersections are not true widths due to sub vertical geometry of the mineralised body and the average -61° dip of the drill holes in the 2025 drill program.

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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.	• Appropriate maps and figures have been included in this announcement.
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 relevant and material exploration data to highlight the target areas discussed have been reported or referenced. • The four elements Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn have been reported only as they are deemed to be anomalous in mineralised zones. Additional elements analysed by pXRF are not considered relevant. • Low or no grade zones have had pXRF results averaged together to minimize unnecessary data in tables. • Drill data referenced in this release has been previously reported.
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 relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed, have been reported or referenced.
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.	• Further work will include but not limited to systematic geological mapping, channel and rock chip sampling, soil sampling, pXRF, geophysics, structural interpretation, historic data compilation, and drilling to identify suitable host rock geology and structural architecture for polymetallic mineralisation • Diagrams are included in the release.