First Follow-Up Drill Hole Returns High-Grade Silver Assays at Elizabeth Hill

Watch CEO and Executive Director Sergei Smolonogov discuss today's results: https://westcoastsilver.com.au/link/y5DDxP

Highlights

- Assay results have been received from the first hole, 26WCDD040, of an 18-hole, ~1,800m follow-up diamond drill program designed to infill and potentially extend the Elizabeth Hill silver Mineral Resource.
- Multiple low- and high-grade silver assays of up to 766 g/t Ag were returned from the western portion of the Elizabeth Hill mineralised system (Figure 1).
- Assay results confirm shallow silver mineralisation within and west of the Munni Munni Fault Zone, on the western side of the current 3.36 Moz Ag Mineral Resource of 234,700 t at 446 g/t Ag[1].
- Key individual assays from within broader zones of mineralisation (not composited), include –
  - 0.50m @ 507 g/t Ag from 44.5m;
  - 0.40m @ 318 g/t Ag from 47.7m;
  - 0.90m @ 495 g/t Ag from 48.1m;
  - 0.57m @ 766 g/t Ag from 49.0m.
- Assays are reported individually and are indicative rather than representative of mineralised zones, as they cannot be composited across multiple zones of core loss and core gain within extensive broken core intervals.
- Assay results will be included in a March 2027 Mineral Resource update and a maiden Elizabeth Hill Scoping Study by end of March / early April 2027.

West Coast Silver Limited (ASX: WCE) ('West Coast Silver' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce encouraging silver assay results from the first diamond drill hole of an 18-hole, approximately 1,800m drilling program across the Elizabeth Hill Silver Project in Western Australia.

Diamond drill hole 26WCDD040 returned individual silver assays from the western portion of the Elizabeth Hill mineralised system, providing geological information to help assess potential extensions beyond the November 2026 Mineral Resource of 3.36 million ounces of silver[2]. Core recovery issues limit confidence in the precise downhole positions and representivity of those assays.

1 Refer WCE ASX Announcement "Elizabeth Hill Up 20% to 3.36 Moz Ag, 77% Indicated Resource" dated 11 November 2026
2 Refer WCE ASX Announcement "Elizabeth Hill Up 20% to 3.36 Moz Ag, 77% Indicated Resource" dated 11 November 2026

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The H2 2026 drilling program is designed to advance resource definition, evaluate extensions to the existing Mineral Resource and identify additional high- and lower-grade silver zones.

Core recovery issues have prevented reliable reporting of composite intersections. Individual assays are reported and considered indicative rather than representative (Figures 1 and 4; Table 1) as they are considered to be comprised of material recovered from an interval not able to be fully sampled (core loss) or containing more sample (core gain) where broken or unconsolidated material has potentially fallen down hole and accumulated into the next interval.

Commenting on the results, CEO and Executive Director Sergei Smolonogov said:

"The eagerly awaited first assay results from follow-up drilling to our H1 2026 drilling programs have confirmed low and high grade silver mineralisation occurring in the western part of the Elizabeth Hill mineralised system. A very positive start to H2 2026 drilling and validation of drill targeting. The drilling conditions for this campaign were difficult, as faulting affected core recovery. Where normally multiple assays are composited the assay results had to be reported on a sample-by-sample basis. The key point from the results is that the silver has occurred as expected within the recent November MRE update and where H1 2026 drilling projected an extension westward. Ground conditions make drilling and core recovery difficult in this area. The conditions provide a challenging opportunity to work through to systematically drill out and understand a significant silver mineralised zone. West Coast Silver remains confident of more positive results to come from this western area of Elizabeth Hill".

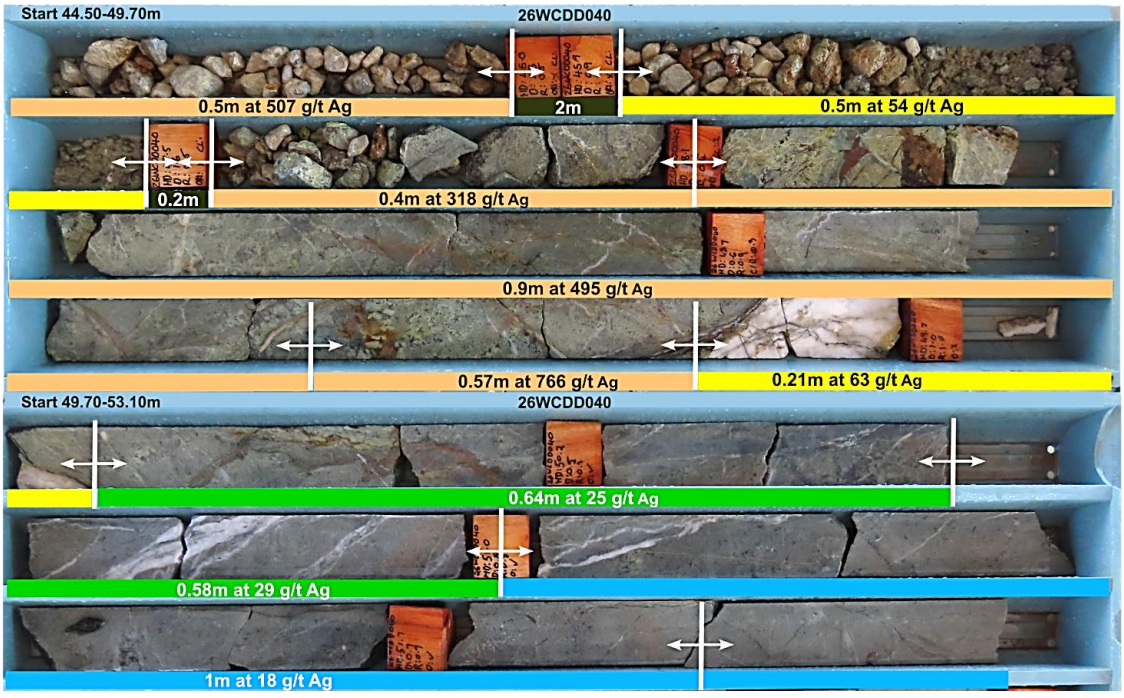

Figure 1. *Diamond drill core from hole 26WCDD040 (44.50–53.10m), showing individual silver assays of up to 766 g/t Ag and intervals of core loss and gain. Note the 2m of core loss surrounded by mineralised rubble, creating uncertainty in the exact positions of those mineralised intervals. Also note that the interval from 48.1 to 48.7m reports almost 50% core gain (See Appendix 3). Core loss and gain prevents assay compositing.*

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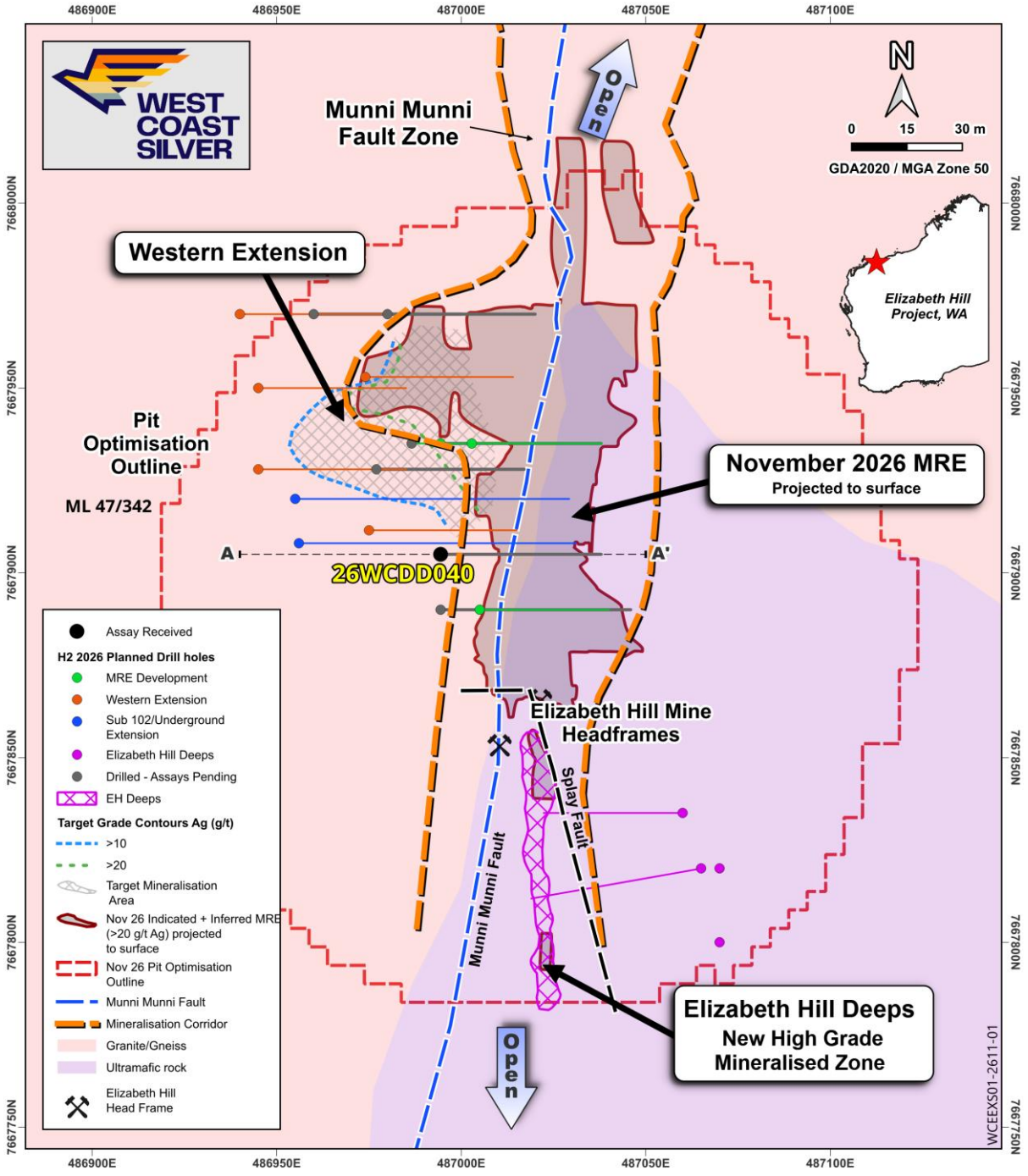

Figure 2. *Plan view showing location of H2 2026 diamond holes planned and drilled across Elizabeth Hill. First hole drilled and assays returned is 26WCDD040, a western development hole that both infills the November 2026 MRE update in an area of Inferred Resource, while also testing for low-grade mineralisation extending westward outside the current MRE.*

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Cross Section A – A' with Diamond Drill Hole 26WCDD040

Diamond drill hole 26WCDD040 targeted silver mineralisation to the west and within the Munni Munni Fault in granite and gneiss and the ultramafic pyroxenite within and to the east of the Munni Munni Fault (Figure 3). Drill hole 26WCDD040 intersected the prospective ultramafic/granite contact at approximately 47.00m. The drill hole intersected moderately to strongly silicified granite and gneiss with variably broken core to 24.30m. The silicified granite and gneiss core was intensely broken to 47.00m and broken ultramafic core to 47.90m with lesser zones of intact core. Strongly silicified ultramafic pyroxenite with abundant calcite quartz veins up to 10cm thick followed from 47.90m to 51.60m. The drill hole then intersected weakly chlorite altered and silicified pyroxenite to 78.07m and granite and gneiss to the end of hole at 87.00m.

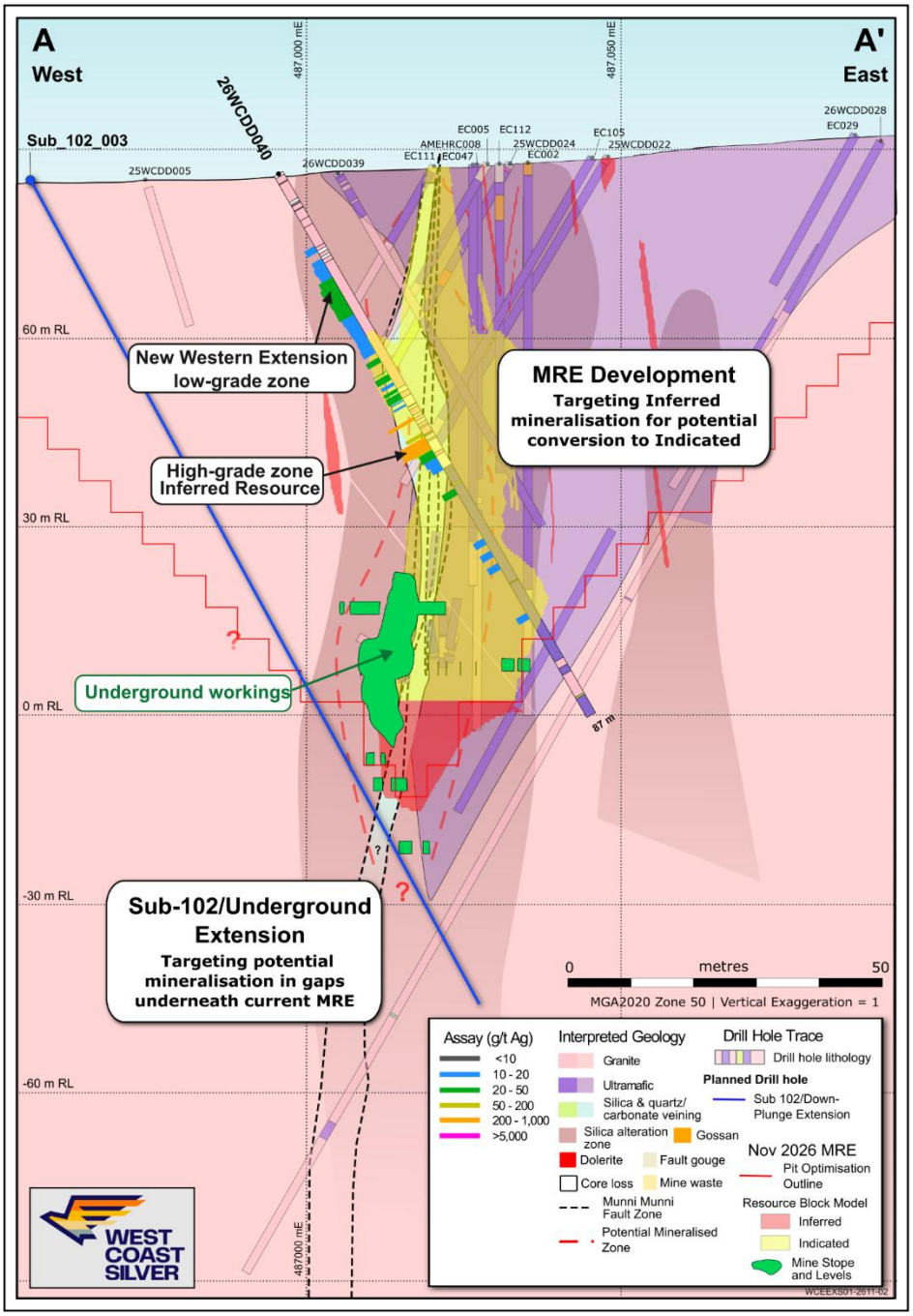

Figure 3. *Cross-section A–A' showing diamond drill hole 26WCDD040, colour-coded individual silver assays and the November 2026 Mineral Resource boundary. Individual assays are indicative rather than representative due to high core losses in key areas of mineralisation. Further drilling is required to establish grade and continuity.*

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DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS

Elizabeth Hill Mine

Diamond drill hole 26WCDD040 targeted the western portion of the Elizabeth Hill silver mineralised system, including areas within and immediately west of the November 2026 Mineral Resource block model. The hole was designed to assess the continuity of silver mineralisation across the Munni Munni Fault Zone (MMFZ) and the adjacent altered host rocks.

The hole intersected a broad interval of intensely silicified granite and gneiss, followed by altered ultramafic rocks and quartz-carbonate veining associated with the MMFZ. Silver assays and geological logging indicate a mineralised system in this area and provide additional information for interpreting its potential western extent. The results provide further evidence of silver mineralisation west of the current Mineral Resource boundary and support continued evaluation of the interpreted western extension. The relationship between these assays and the in-situ grade distribution requires further assessment as difficult ground conditions and associated core recovery issues have restricted the ability to generate a continuous grade profile through the mineralised zone.

Individual high-grade silver assays reported from 26WCDD040 include:

- **0.50m @ 507 g/t Ag from 44.5m;**
- **0.40m @ 318 g/t Ag from 47.7m;**
- **0.90m @ 495 g/t Ag from 48.1m;**
- **0.57m @ 766 g/t Ag from 49.0m.**

Refer Table 1 for Ag assays. All depths are downhole and intervals are not true widths.

No composite silver intersections are reported for 26WCDD040. The hole encountered extremely broken ground in the mineralised zone, resulting in substantial core loss and, in certain intervals, core recovery exceeding 120% (Figure 4). The anomalously high recovery is interpreted to reflect material falling from higher in the hole. These conditions limit confidence in the precise downhole position and representivity of individual assays. The Competent Person regards the results as indicative but not representative.

Previously reported mineralised intersections from diamond drill holes in the area demonstrate grade continuity and grade tenor[3] (Figure 5). For example, previously reported results from 26WCDD039[4], located on the same section (Figure 3), include:

- 20.15 m @ 53 g/t Ag from 15.0 m, including 14.8 m @ 61 g/t Ag from 16.2 m and 1.15 m @ 116 g/t Ag from 34.0 m; and
- 10.12 m @ 15 g/t Ag from 43.88 m.

The results from hole 26WCDD039 demonstrate grade continuity and grade tenor. While the individual silver assays in hole 26WCDD040 indicate the presence of high-grade material, the core recovery conditions prevent reliable estimation of the grade and width of a continuous

[3] RC and DD intercepts previously reported in WCE ASX Announcements dated 9 June 2026, 9 July 2026 and 27 August 2026.
4 Refer WCE ASX Announcement "Bonanza-Grade Silver Confirmed and Near-Surface Mineralisation Extended West at Elizabeth Hill" dated 27 August 2026

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mineralised interval as in 26WCDD039. No grade-weighted composites have therefore been calculated for this hole or used to characterise its mineralised width.

The drilling adds geological and assay information relevant to interpreting shallow silver mineralisation within and west of the MMFZ. The Company will assess whether this area offers potential to increase the scale of the existing Elizabeth Hill Mineral Resource through further drilling and technical work. The prospectivity of the system is illustrated in Figures 2 and 5. No additional Mineral Resource has been estimated from the results of 26WCDD040. These results will be included as part of a March 2027 MRE update.

Individual silver assays are set out in Table 1, with multi-element assay data, drill collar information and detailed recovery results presented in the appendices. Figure 4 shows the relationship between reported silver grades and core recovery. The geological cross-section is shown in Figure 3.

Table 1: *Individual silver assays from diamond drill hole 26WCDD040, highlighting intervals of core loss. All intervals are downhole lengths and do not represent true widths. Silver grades are colour-coded according to the legend below Table 1.*

Hole Name	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag g/t	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag g/t
26WCDD040	16	17	1	4.68	38.5	38.9	0.4	Core Loss
26WCDD040	17	18	1	**10.7**	38.9	39.4	0.5	**18.8**
26WCDD040	18	19	1	3.33	39.4	39.9	0.5	Core Loss
26WCDD040	19	20	1	**10.55**	39.9	40.4	0.5	**24.5**
26WCDD040	20	21	1	**15.3**	40.4	40.6	0.2	Core Loss
26WCDD040	21	22	1	**11.55**	40.6	41.6	1	**26.1**
26WCDD040	22	23	1	**26.5**	41.6	41.7	0.1	Core Loss
26WCDD040	23	24	1	**44.7**	41.7	41.9	0.2	**17.4**
26WCDD040	24	25	1	**32.3**	41.9	42.4	0.5	Core Loss
26WCDD040	25	26	1	**30.2**	42.4	42.7	0.3	**19.25**
26WCDD040	26	27	1	**26.6**	42.7	44.5	1.8	Core Loss
26WCDD040	27	28	1	**28.8**	44.5	45	0.5	**507**
26WCDD040	28	29	1	**20**	45	47	2	Core Loss
26WCDD040	29	30	1	**16.2**	47	47.5	0.5	**54.4**
26WCDD040	30	31	1	**15.5**	47.5	47.7	0.2	Core Loss
26WCDD040	31	32	1	**12.3**	47.7	48.1	0.4	**318**
26WCDD040	32	33	1	**14**	48.1	49	0.9	**495**
26WCDD040	33	34.2	1.2	**16.65**	49	49.57	0.57	**766**
26WCDD040	34.2	34.9	0.7	Core Loss	49.57	49.78	0.21	**63.1**
26WCDD040	34.9	35.7	0.8	**21.1**	49.78	50.42	0.64	**25.4**
26WCDD040	35.7	37.1	1.4	Core Loss	50.42	51	0.58	**29.1**
26WCDD040	37.1	37.2	0.1	**24.6**	51	52	1	**18.1**
26WCDD040	37.2	37.6	0.4	Core Loss	52	53	1	**10.7**
26WCDD040	37.6	38.5	0.9	**25.5**	53	54	1	9.6

Silver assay (g/t Ag)

200–1,000 | 50–200 | 20–50 | 10–20 | 0–10 | Core loss

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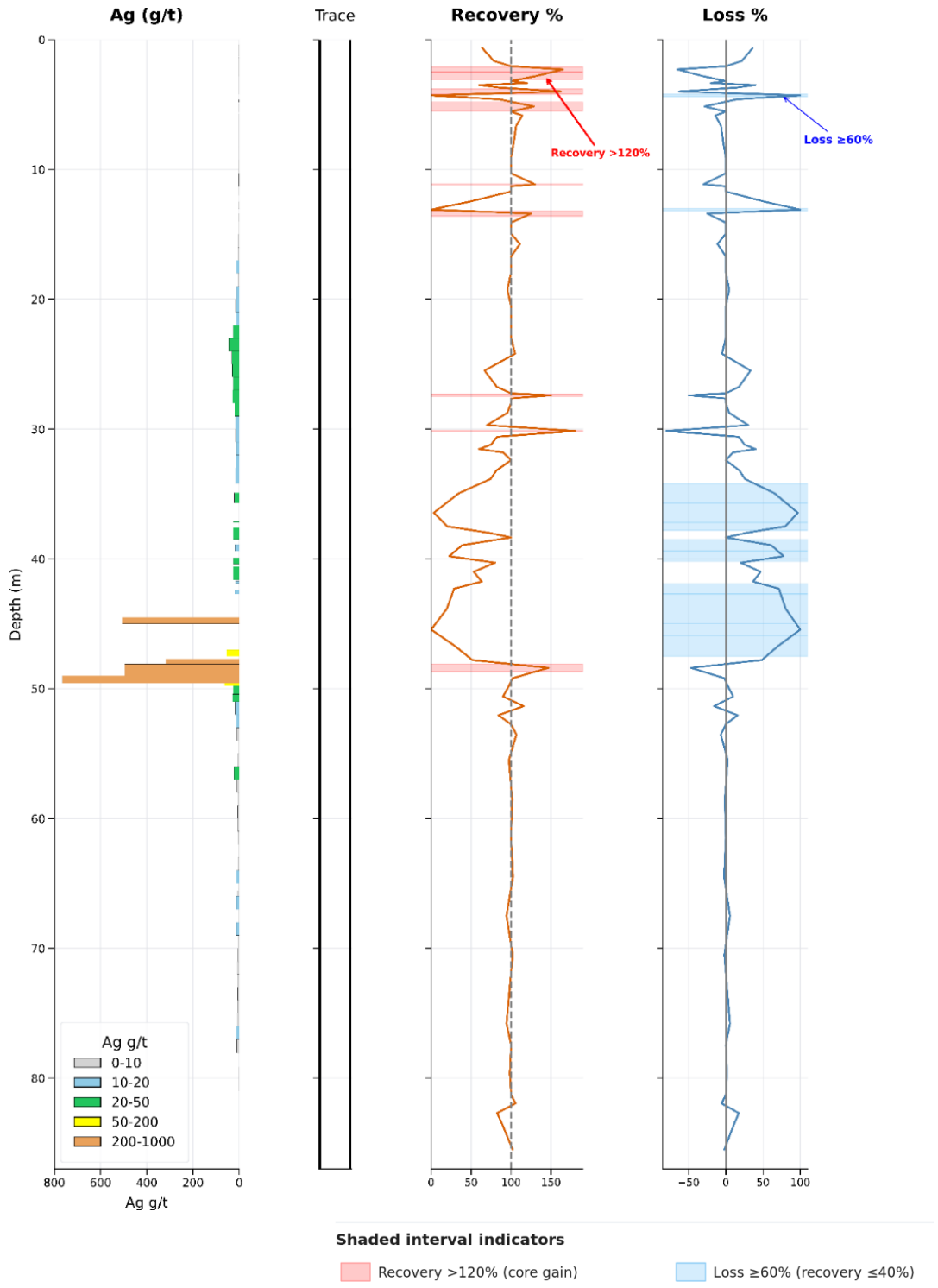

***Figure 4**. Strip log of diamond drill hole 26WCDD040 showing Ag grade, and the impact of significant recovery and core loss continuity issues that prevent reporting of assay results returned over composite intervals.*

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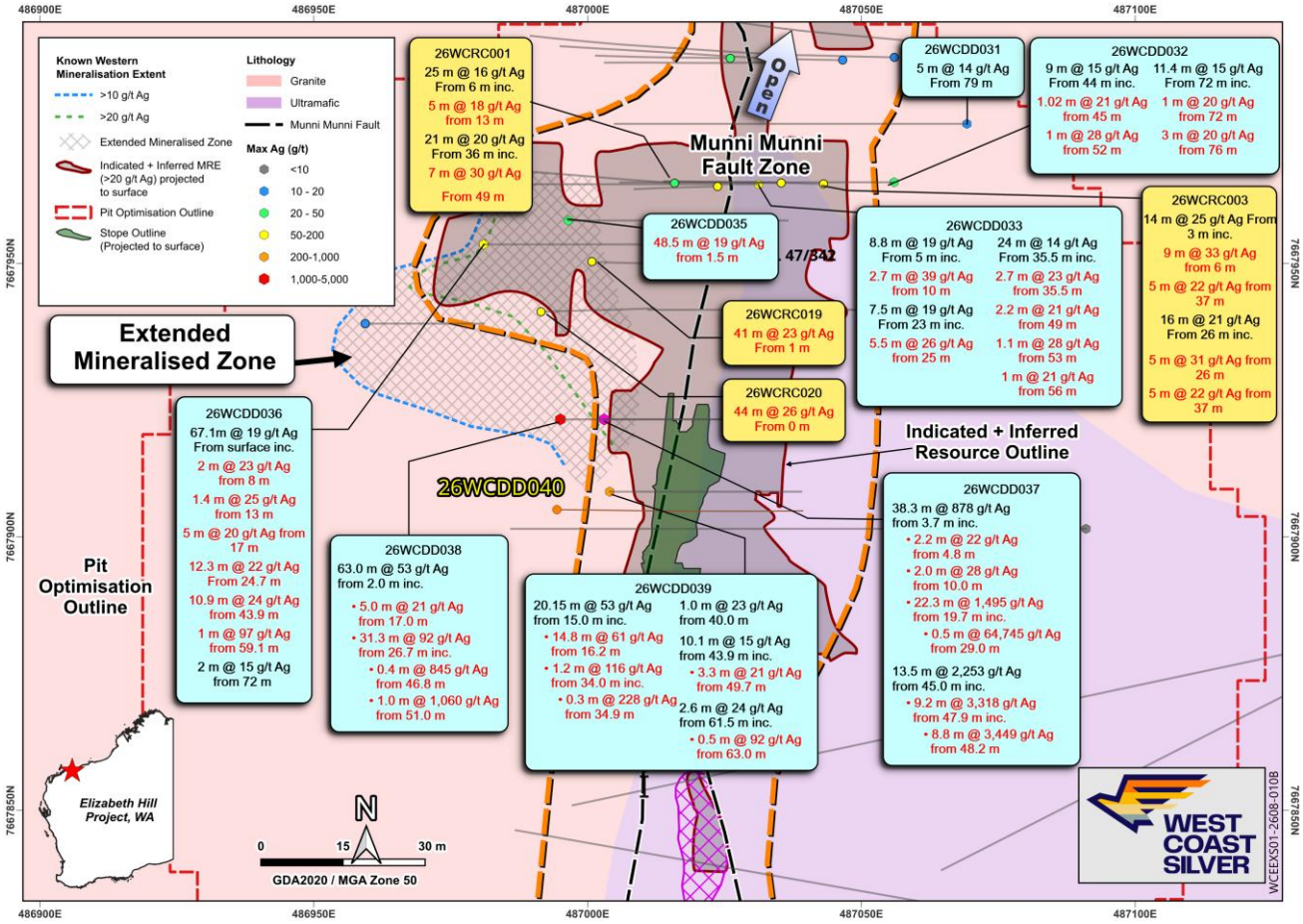

Figure 5. *Plan view of north Elizabeth Hill showing the significant intercepts of the 2026 diamond drilling (light blue) and RC (yellow) campaigns[5]. Drill hole 26WCDD040 provides additional evidence of silver mineralisation southwest of the current MRE boundary in a previously undrilled area.*

[5] RC and DD intercepts previously reported in WCE ASX Announcements dated 9 June 2026, 9 July 2026 and 27 August 2026.

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NEXT STEPS

The Company plans to progress the following work programs, with priorities shaped by 2025–2026 drilling results and the November 2026 Elizabeth Hill MRE:

- Complete geological interpretation and assessment of the potential western, along-strike and depth extension of the Elizabeth Hill silver mineralised system, including areas of lower drill density within and adjacent to the current Mineral Resource.
- Review geological and structural data from 2025–2026 drilling campaigns, including interpreted changes in the strike and plunge of silver mineralisation, to prioritise future holes at Elizabeth Hill North, Elizabeth Hill South and nearby targets.
- Integrate surface and downhole geophysical data, including IP, CSAMT and electromagnetic methods where appropriate, to refine targets along the Munni Munni Fault Zone and adjacent structures.
- Continue Mineral Resource and Scoping Study work to assess development options for Elizabeth Hill. The Company is targeting a Mineral Resource update in early March 2027 and a Scoping Study at end March 2027 / early April 2027, subject to the outcomes and timely delivery of technical programs.
- Advance regional exploration opportunities within the consolidated project area, including near-mine targets and structural settings considered prospective for Elizabeth Hill-style silver mineralisation (Figure 6).

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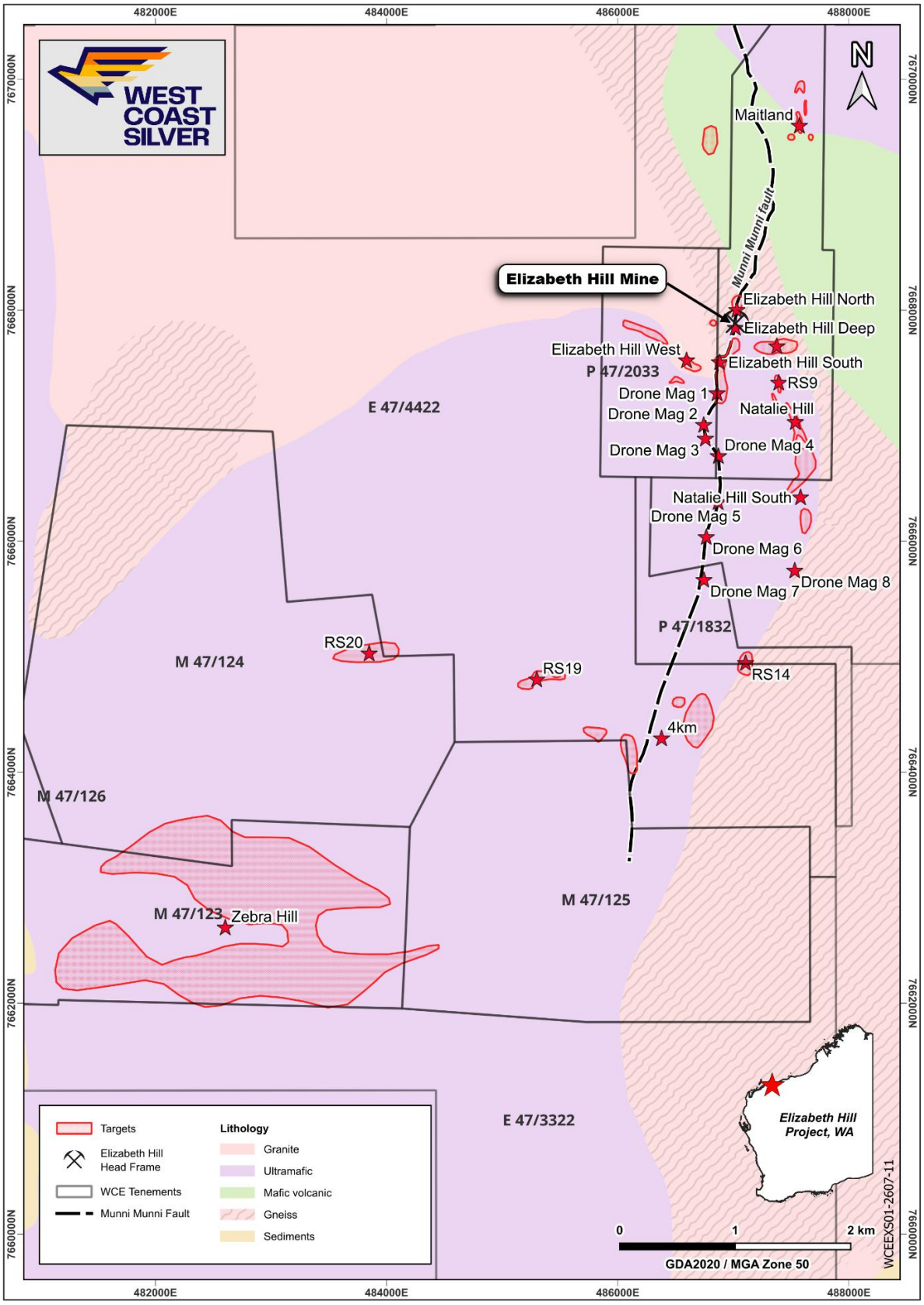

Figure 6. *Elizabeth Hill regional exploration prospects plan view. West Coast Silver is advancing plans to test multiple under-explored prospects and targets beyond Elizabeth Hill.*

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Elizabeth Hill Silver Project

Elizabeth Hill is one of Australia's highest-grade silver projects, based on historical production grades, with a proven production history. Key points are outlined below:

- **High grades enabled low historical processing tonnages.** A total of **1.2 Moz** of silver was produced from just **16,830t** of ore at a head grade of **2,194 g/t** (70.5 oz/t Ag)[6].
- **Mining operations ceased in 2000** as a result of low silver prices (US$5/oz)[7].
- **Simple historical processing techniques were used focussing only on native silver extraction.** Native silver was recovered via low-cost gravity separation techniques.
- **Untapped Mineral Resource expansion potential remains.** The Elizabeth Hill deposit remains open at depth and along strike. Recent consolidation of the WCE tenement land holding offers potential to discover more Elizabeth Hill-style deposits near-mine and regionally.
- **High silver grades located on a mining lease** with proximity to the Radio Hill processing facility (Figure 7).

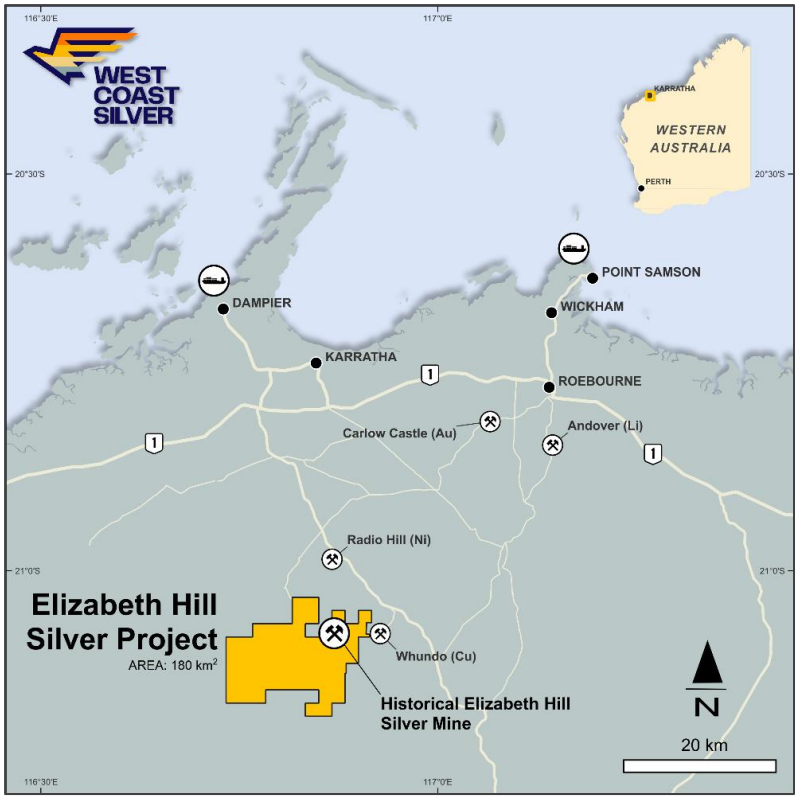

Figure 7. *Combined West Coast Silver (WCE), Greentech Metals (GRE) and Alien Metals (AIM Listed: UFO) Tenement Location*

Through the consolidation of surrounding land packages into a single contiguous 180km^2 package, significant exploration and growth potential has been created near-mine and regionally. The land package holds a significant portion of the Munni Munni Fault system, and other fault systems subparallel to the Munni Munni Fault system, which are considered prospective for Elizabeth Hill silver deposit analogues.

6 WAMEX Annual Report,1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, Elizabeth Hill Silver Project, Global Strategic Metals NL, p16
7 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:

Sergei Smolonogov
CEO and Executive Director
West Coast Silver Limited
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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr Tony Donaghy who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Mr Donaghy is a consultant to West Coast Silver and a full-time employee of ERM Australia Consultants Pty Ltd.

Mr Donaghy 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 Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves', and a Specialist under the VALMIN Code 2015 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Public Reporting of Technical Assessments and Valuations of Mineral Assets'. Mr Donaghy consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information and in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Mineral Resource and Exploration Results

The Elizabeth Hill Mineral Resource estimate referred to in this announcement was originally reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 11 November 2026, titled Elizabeth Hill Up 20% to 3.36 Moz Ag, 77% Indicated Resource. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The previously reported exploration results referred to in this announcement were originally reported in the Company's ASX announcements dated 9 June 2026, 9 July 2026 and 27 August 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements.

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements in this announcement which are not statements of historical, facts 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.

Cautionary Statement

This document is neither a prospectus nor an offer to subscribe for fully paid ordinary shares. West Coast Silver and its directors, employees and consultants make no representations or warranty as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of this document, and have no liability, including liability to any person by reason of negligence of, or contained in or derived from, or for any omissions from this document, except liability under statute that cannot be excluded. This document contains reference to certain targets and plans of West Coast Silver which may or may not be achieved. The performance of West Coast Silver may be influenced by a number of factors, uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are outside the control of the Company and its directors, staff and consultants.

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Appendix 1: Diamond Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole Number	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Azimuth (◦)	Dip (◦)	Drilled Depth (m)
26WCDD040	486994	7667905	85.89	90	-60	87

Note: Grid coordinate system is GDA2020 Zone 50

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Appendix 2: Diamond Drilling Assay Results

Hole_ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Length (m)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
26WCDD040	0.4	1.3	0.9	1.52	11.8	6.4	62.6	8
26WCDD040	1.3	1.4	0.1					
26WCDD040	1.4	2.8	1.4	1.32	19.1	6.2	58.3	9
26WCDD040	2.8	4.2	1.4	0.56	12.3	5.9	89.6	12
26WCDD040	4.2	4.6	0.4					
26WCDD040	4.6	4.8	0.2	0.8	11.2	4.6	53.4	10
26WCDD040	4.8	4.9	0.1					
26WCDD040	4.9	5.6	0.7	0.6	14.6	4.2	52.6	6
26WCDD040	5.6	5.7	0.1					
26WCDD040	5.7	7	1.3	0.49	10.2	2.9	58	5
26WCDD040	7	8.3	1.3	0.42	17	3.5	51.6	8
26WCDD040	8.3	9.3	1	0.46	11	7.3	13.1	21
26WCDD040	9.3	10.3	1	1.28	25.4	19.2	9.8	45
26WCDD040	10.3	11.3	1	1.1	24.5	10.9	11.2	33
26WCDD040	11.3	12	0.7	3.03	23	8.8	24.3	25
26WCDD040	12	12.5	0.5					
26WCDD040	12.5	13	0.5	1.52	31.2	3.8	39.1	16
26WCDD040	13	13.4	0.4					
26WCDD040	13.4	14	0.6	1.4	36.4	9.7	39.9	29
26WCDD040	14	15	1	2.26	40.4	16	45.2	33
26WCDD040	15	16	1	3.29	33.6	25.8	67.6	55
26WCDD040	16	17	1	4.68	48.6	36.2	67.4	100
26WCDD040	17	18	1	10.7	28.6	14	>10000	92
26WCDD040	18	19	1	3.33	9.5	5.1	5490	47
26WCDD040	19	20	1	10.55	290	19	1240	62
26WCDD040	20	21	1	15.3	72.2	12.4	417	53
26WCDD040	21	22	1	11.55	20.2	9.3	231	32
26WCDD040	22	23	1	26.5	80.2	11.8	3680	102
26WCDD040	23	24	1	44.7	43.5	20.1	4110	81
26WCDD040	24	25	1	32.3	135	52.1	782	180
26WCDD040	25	26	1	30.2	29.3	16.6	113	47
26WCDD040	26	27	1	26.6	132	15.6	592	59
26WCDD040	27	28	1	28.8	22.8	12.7	92	33
26WCDD040	28	29	1	20	14.4	9.5	40.4	26
26WCDD040	29	30	1	16.2	17.4	3.3	217	55
26WCDD040	30	31	1	15.5	12.8	4.7	74.7	22
26WCDD040	31	32	1	12.3	15	2.5	68.4	15
26WCDD040	32	33	1	14	10.6	5.7	49.1	21

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Hole_ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Length (m)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
26WCDD040	33	34.2	1.2	16.65	10.6	5.5	40.3	14
26WCDD040	34.2	34.9	0.7					
26WCDD040	34.9	35.7	0.8	21.1	7.5	6.8	33.7	12
26WCDD040	35.7	37.1	1.4					
26WCDD040	37.1	37.2	0.1	24.6	12.3	7.6	31	16
26WCDD040	37.2	37.6	0.4					
26WCDD040	37.6	38.5	0.9	25.5	23.4	5.8	39.4	12
26WCDD040	38.5	38.9	0.4					
26WCDD040	38.9	39.4	0.5	18.8	9.7	4.9	34	10
26WCDD040	39.4	39.9	0.5					
26WCDD040	39.9	40.4	0.5	24.5	13.4	10.2	22.9	26
26WCDD040	40.4	40.6	0.2					
26WCDD040	40.6	41.6	1	26.1	10	6	40.9	16
26WCDD040	41.6	41.7	0.1					
26WCDD040	41.7	41.9	0.2	17.4	14.1	9.8	37.8	23
26WCDD040	41.9	42.4	0.5					
26WCDD040	42.4	42.7	0.3	19.25	10.1	7.1	36.9	20
26WCDD040	42.7	44.5	1.8					
26WCDD040	44.5	45	0.5	507	81.3	84.3	8640	279
26WCDD040	45	47	2					
26WCDD040	47	47.5	0.5	54.4	840	838	1685	1285
26WCDD040	47.5	47.7	0.2					
26WCDD040	47.7	48.1	0.4	318	1175	2430	302	582
26WCDD040	48.1	49	0.9	495	787	1060	157.5	564
26WCDD040	49	49.57	0.57	766	965	1125	179	544
26WCDD040	49.57	49.78	0.21	63.1	403	414	972	612
26WCDD040	49.78	50.42	0.64	25.4	653	663	188	970
26WCDD040	50.42	51	0.58	29.1	932	792	628	2270
26WCDD040	51	52	1	18.1	625	842	70.9	272
26WCDD040	52	53	1	10.7	596	869	25.1	160
26WCDD040	53	54	1	9.6	504	741	21.3	113
26WCDD040	54	55	1	2.83	139.5	603	9.3	75
26WCDD040	55	56	1	7.85	526	825	6.4	70
26WCDD040	56	57	1	21.7	1745	894	70.2	91
26WCDD040	57	58	1	9.38	821	829	28.9	67
26WCDD040	58	59	1	5.7	500	678	3	64
26WCDD040	59	60	1	6.83	603	748	20.8	82
26WCDD040	60	61	1	6.64	358	649	30.5	319
26WCDD040	61	62	1	3.66	289	857	26.8	81
26WCDD040	62	63	1	1.83	237	900	15.6	67

Hole_ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Length (m)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
26WCDD040	63	64	1	3.62	161.5	683	5.5	58
26WCDD040	64	65	1	11.25	1330	1295	5.9	73
26WCDD040	65	65.43	0.43	2.82	85.7	667	9	65
26WCDD040	65.43	65.56	0.13	2.14	57.1	704	15.3	85
26WCDD040	65.56	66	0.44	8.8	871	689	67.9	116
26WCDD040	66	67	1	12.7	810	703	5.3	96
26WCDD040	67	68	1	2.05	202	543	10.2	113
26WCDD040	68	69	1	13.05	1180	795	8.1	96
26WCDD040	69	70	1	5.24	431	562	8	98
26WCDD040	70	71	1	6.39	602	714	7.2	113
26WCDD040	71	72	1	8.64	753	746	48.3	114
26WCDD040	72	73	1	7.92	464	848	10.3	105
26WCDD040	73	74	1	7.14	559	771	4.1	89
26WCDD040	74	75	1	6.25	412	675	8.6	78
26WCDD040	75	76	1	9.06	435	683	7.8	74
26WCDD040	76	77	1	11.7	174.5	620	5.2	74
26WCDD040	77	78.07	1.07	9.93	135.5	402	32	91
26WCDD040	78.07	79.16	1.09	0.21	113.5	91.5	21.8	81
26WCDD040	79.16	80.22	1.06	0.37	461	315	7.8	117
26WCDD040	80.22	81	0.78	0.59	114.5	31.5	2130	53
26WCDD040	81	82	1	0.21	129	27.6	36.7	48
26WCDD040	82	83	1	0.05	15	21.3	23.2	43
26WCDD040	83	84	1	0.03	13.6	13.7	12.1	51
26WCDD040	84	85	1	0.05	18.6	25.4	11.2	74
26WCDD040	85	86	1	0.07	35	16.8	11.5	61
26WCDD040	86	87	1	0.04	14.2	12.6	16.9	51

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Appendix 3: Diamond Drilling Recovery Results

Note: Negative Core Loss/Gain values indicate apparent core gain. Such gain of core impacts other parameters such as RQD measurement within that interval

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Length (m)	Recovery (m)	Recovery %	Core Loss/Gain ((m)	Core Loss/Gain %	> 10 cm	RQD %	Core Size
26WCDD040	0	1.3	1.3	0.83	63.9	0.5	36.2	0.18	13.9	PQ
26WCDD040	1.3	2	0.7	0.55	78.6	0.2	21.4	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	2	2.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	2.1	2.5	0.4	0.66	165.0	-0.3	-65.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	2.5	3.1	0.6	0.79	131.7	-0.2	-31.7	0.40	66.7	PQ
26WCDD040	3.1	3.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	3.3	3.4	0.1	0.12	120.0	-0.0	-20.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	3.4	3.6	0.2	0.12	60.0	0.1	40.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	3.6	3.8	0.2	0.17	85.0	0.0	15.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	3.8	4.2	0.4	0.65	162.5	-0.3	-62.5	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	4.2	4.4	0.2	0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	4.4	4.8	0.4	0.34	85.0	0.1	15.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	4.8	5.5	0.7	0.9	128.6	-0.2	-28.6	0.21	30.0	PQ
26WCDD040	5.5	5.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	5.6	6.1	0.5	0.57	114.0	-0.1	-14.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	6.1	7.2	1.1	1.17	106.4	-0.1	-6.4	0.87	79.1	PQ
26WCDD040	7.2	8.7	1.5	1.55	103.3	-0.1	-3.3	0.53	35.3	PQ
26WCDD040	8.7	9.5	0.8	0.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.22	27.5	PQ
26WCDD040	9.5	11.1	1.6	1.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.23	14.4	PQ
26WCDD040	11.1	11.2	0.1	0.13	130.0	-0.0	-30.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	11.2	11.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	11.4	12	0.6	0.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.10	16.7	PQ
26WCDD040	12	13	1	0.47	47.0	0.5	53.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	13	13.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	13.2	13.6	0.4	0.5	125.0	-0.1	-25.0	0.11	27.5	PQ
26WCDD040	13.6	14.6	1	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.20	20.0	PQ
26WCDD040	14.6	15.3	0.7	0.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	15.3	16.2	0.9	1	111.1	-0.1	-11.1	0.11	12.2	PQ
26WCDD040	16.2	17.2	1	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	17.2	18.7	1.5	1.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.44	29.3	PQ
26WCDD040	18.7	19.8	1.1	1.05	95.5	0.1	4.5	0.25	22.7	PQ
26WCDD040	19.8	21.3	1.5	1.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.52	34.7	PQ
26WCDD040	21.3	22.2	0.9	0.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.45	50.0	PQ
26WCDD040	22.2	23.7	1.5	1.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.94	62.7	PQ
26WCDD040	23.7	24.7	1	1.05	105.0	-0.1	-5.0	0.10	10.0	PQ
26WCDD040	24.7	26.3	1.6	1.07	66.9	0.5	33.1	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	26.3	27.2	0.9	0.74	82.2	0.2	17.8	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	27.2	27.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	27.3	27.5	0.2	0.3	150.0	-0.1	-50.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	27.5	27.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	PQ

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Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Length (m)	Recovery (m)	Recovery %	Core Loss/Gain ((m)	Core Loss/Gain %	> 10 cm	RQD %	Core Size
26WCDD040	27.8	28.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	28.2	29.3	1.1	1.05	95.5	0.1	4.5	0.40	36.4	PQ
26WCDD040	29.3	30.1	0.8	0.56	70.0	0.2	30.0	0.17	21.3	PQ
26WCDD040	30.1	30.2	0.1	0.18	180.0	-0.1	-80.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	30.2	31	0.8	0.66	82.5	0.1	17.5	0.26	32.5	PQ
26WCDD040	31	31.4	0.4	0.3	75.0	0.1	25.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	31.4	31.7	0.3	0.18	60.0	0.1	40.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	31.7	31.9	0.2	0.18	90.0	0.0	10.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	31.9	32.9	1	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.61	61.0	PQ
26WCDD040	32.9	33.5	0.6	0.49	81.7	0.1	18.3	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	33.5	34.2	0.7	0.52	74.3	0.2	25.7	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	34.2	35.7	1.5	0.52	34.7	1.0	65.3	0.15	10.0	PQ
26WCDD040	35.7	37.2	1.5	0.05	3.3	1.5	96.7	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	37.2	37.8	0.6	0.12	20.0	0.5	80.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	37.8	38.2	0.4	0.29	72.5	0.1	27.5	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	38.2	38.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	38.5	39.4	0.9	0.35	38.9	0.6	61.1	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	39.4	40.2	0.8	0.18	22.5	0.6	77.5	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	40.2	40.4	0.2	0.16	80.0	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	40.4	41.6	1.2	0.64	53.3	0.6	46.7	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	41.6	41.9	0.3	0.19	63.3	0.1	36.7	0.00	0.0	PQ
26WCDD040	41.9	42.7	0.8	0.23	28.8	0.6	71.3	0.00	0.0	HQ
26WCDD040	42.7	45	2.3	0.45	19.6	1.9	80.4	0.00	0.0	HQ
26WCDD040	45	45.9	0.9	0	0.0	0.9	100.0	0.00	0.0	HQ
26WCDD040	45.9	47.5	1.6	0.47	29.4	1.1	70.6	0.00	0.0	HQ
26WCDD040	47.5	48.1	0.6	0.31	51.7	0.3	48.3	0.11	18.3	HQ
26WCDD040	48.1	48.7	0.6	0.88	146.7	-0.3	-46.7	0.82	100	HQ
26WCDD040	48.7	49.7	1	1.02	102.0	0.0	-2.0	1.02	100	HQ
26WCDD040	49.7	50.2	0.5	0.48	96.0	0.0	4.0	0.48	96.0	HQ
26WCDD040	50.2	51	0.8	0.72	90.0	0.1	10.0	0.72	90.0	HQ
26WCDD040	51	51.7	0.7	0.81	115.7	-0.1	-15.7	0.81	100	HQ
26WCDD040	51.7	52.4	0.7	0.59	84.3	0.1	15.7	0.51	72.9	HQ
26WCDD040	52.4	53.1	0.7	0.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.62	88.6	HQ
26WCDD040	53.1	54	0.9	0.96	106.7	-0.1	-6.7	0.93	100	HQ
26WCDD040	54	57	3	2.92	97.3	0.1	2.7	2.84	94.7	HQ
26WCDD040	57	60	3	3.04	101.3	-0.0	-1.3	2.92	97.3	HQ
26WCDD040	60	63	3	3	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.00	100.0	HQ
26WCDD040	63	66	3	3.07	102.3	-0.1	-2.3	3.02	100	HQ
26WCDD040	66	69	3	2.83	94.3	0.2	5.7	2.58	86.0	HQ
26WCDD040	69	72	3	3.06	102.0	-0.1	-2.0	3.07	100	HQ
26WCDD040	72	75	3	2.93	97.7	0.1	2.3	2.93	97.7	HQ
26WCDD040	75	76.6	1.6	1.51	94.4	0.1	5.6	1.43	89.4	HQ

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Length (m)	Recovery (m)	Recovery %	Core Loss/Gain ((m)	Core Loss/Gain %	> 10 cm	RQD %	Core Size
26WCDD040	76.6	78.3	1.7	1.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.55	91.2	HQ
26WCDD040	78.3	81	2.7	2.66	98.5	0.0	1.5	2.25	83.3	HQ
26WCDD040	81	81.6	0.6	0.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.53	88.3	HQ
26WCDD040	81.6	82.3	0.7	0.74	105.7	-0.0	-5.7	0.31	44.3	HQ
26WCDD040	82.3	83.1	0.8	0.66	82.5	0.1	17.5	0.64	80.0	HQ
26WCDD040	83.1	84	0.9	0.8	88.9	0.1	11.1	0.69	76.7	HQ
26WCDD040	84	87	3	3.06	102.0	-0.1	-2.0	2.97	99.0	HQ

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Appendix 4: JORC Code, 2012 – Table 1 - Elizabeth Hill Diamond Drill Assay Results

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.	• Samples for laboratory analyses were taken by sawing the diamond drill (DD) core in half along a cutting line, which is offset from the core orientation line. The half of the drill core without the orientation line was collected for assaying. Duplicate samples were collected by sawing the remaining half core into two quarter cores, taking a quarter core for the assay and preserving the quarter core with the orientation line. Sample length was typically 1m but could be as high as 1.3m and as low as 20cm. The short sample lengths were designed to separately capture the zones of visible native silver mineralisation. Original and QAQC samples (CRM standards, blanks and core duplicates) were sent to the laboratory for analysis (ALS Perth for all elements and secondary assaying at ALS Langley Canada for any over grade Ag assays). • Core recovery was recorded for every run of the drill hole (Appendix 3). Recovery averaged at 88%. However, significant core loss occurred in the mineralised zone due to challenging ground conditions in broken rock. In addition in certain zones significant core gain was observed (>120%). This gain is interpreted to relate to material that fell from higher in the drill hole. The CP considers the assays as indicative but not representative. • Entire DD samples were fine crushed (CRU-42a) to 90% passing 3.15mm. The sample was then rotary split directly from the crusher (SPL-22a) and pulverised to obtain 750g to 85% passing 75 µm (method PUL-25e). These preparation methods are industry standard and appropriate for the samples
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).	• Holes were drilled on an easterly azimuth with a moderate approximately 60° dip. • Drilling was undertaken with a Boart Longyear LF90D track mounted diamond core drill rig capable of drilling HQ core to 600m. Core was recovered in a triple tube. The core in this program was drilled PQ3 or HQ3 as appropriate for the ground conditions. • The drill rig was lined up on the proposed dip and azimuth by the drillers using an Azimuth Aligner instrument. • Core was orientated using Reflex ACT III PQ or HQ tool. • Drill hole collars were surveyed using an IMDEX TN14 Gyro and Differential GPS. • An Reflex North seeking gyro tool was used for downhole surveying of the drill holes and was calibrated prior to use, with readings taken at approximately every 5m on the in and out run.

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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(Appendix 3). Recovery averaged at 88%. However, significant core loss occurred in the mineralised zone due to challenging ground conditions in broken rock. In addition in certain zones significant core gain was observed (>120%). This gain is interpreted to related to material fallen from higher up in the drill hole. • Drillers took every measure to maximise core recovery including taking shorter runs, choosing the appropriate core diameter and drilling slowly. • A relationship between core recovery and grade cannot be established because in zones of lost core the grade is unknown. The CP considers the assays as indicative but not representative. • Because of significant intervals of lost core only assays for individual samples are presented and no composite intersections have been calculated. • Detailed core recovery data was noted throughout the drilling by the drilling crew and confirmatory measurements were collected and recorded by the geologist 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 was orientated and geologically and geotechnically logged for the entire drill hole by an experienced team of geologists with the data stored in a database. • All core logging was 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.	• Samples for laboratory analyses were taken by sawing the DD core in half along a cutting line, which is offset from the core orientation line. The half of the drill core without the orientation line was collected for assaying. Duplicate samples were collected by sawing the remaining half core into two quarter cores, taking a quarter core but preserving the quarter core with the orientation line. Original and QAQC samples (CRM standards, blanks and core duplicates) were sent to the laboratory for analysis (ALS Perth for all elements and secondary assaying at ALS Langley Canada for any over grade Ag assays). • Entire DD core samples were fine crushed (CRU-42a) to 90% passing 3.15mm. The sample was then rotary split directly from the crusher (SPL-22a) and pulverised to obtain 750g to 85% passing 75 µm (method PUL-25e). These preparation methods are standard and appropriate for the samples. • The 1m half core samples are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Where intervals of native silver were logged, these were sampled to mineralogical boundaries as low as 0.2m in length

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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.	• Laboratory samples were analysed at ALS laboratories (Perth) for 48 elements, four acid digestion and ICP-MS finish. Samples with above upper detection limit analyses (>100g/t Ag) were then analysed at ALS Perth with Ag-OG62 (four acid, ore grade Ag), ME-OG62 (four acid ore grade elements), Pb-OG62 (ore grade Pb – four acid) and Zn-OG62 (ore grade Zn – four acid). For Ag assays >1,500g/t Ag, samples were sent to ALS Langley (Canada) for analysis by Ag-GRA21 (Ag 30g FA-GRAV finish). For Ag assays >10,000g/t, samples were then further analysed at ALS Langley by Ag-CON01 (Ag concentrate). • Four acid digestion is considered a near total digestion. • The first samples analysed at the start of each hole were a blank then a standard before assaying of core samples, then ending the sample run for the hole with a standard then a blank. • Certified reference material (CRM) standards (OREAS 303b, OREAS-602c, OREAS-608b, OREAS-611b) were inserted in the sampling stream as every 25th sample. Duplicate samples (quarter core) were collected as every 50th sample. Irrespective of where intervals of native silver were sampled in the hole, a duplicate sample was collected which was followed by insertion of a blank. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established for all CRM standards and for the majority of the blank material. • One blank which had been inserted after core intervals with visible native silver showed some contamination of the blanks from the previous extremely high-grade Ag sample of <1% relative as carry-over from the crusher and pulveriser. The Competent Person (CP) considers the levels of carry-over is acceptable and there was no direct evidence of further contamination after the blank on succeeding samples
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.	• Reported individual silver assay results reported in this announcement were generated by ERM's Principal Structural Geologist and QAQC cross checking and validation completed by the CP. • The diamond drilling twinned several historical drill holes to verify their reported grades. • Primary data have been entered into spreadsheets on laptops which then have been verified and entered into the database. • No adjustments were made to the assay data.
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.	• A Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is not being reported. • Diamond drill holes are located using a Differential GPS (DGPS) with accuracy +/- 0.35m for northing and easting and 0.25m for RL. Historical collars have been surveyed by DGPS where collars were found. • 2026 drilling uses a downhole north seeking gyro for surveys that provides continuous readings in and

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		out of the drill hole. The data is uploaded into a database for storage. • A 0.5m DTM is used for topographic control. • Data has been collected in GDA94/MGA Zone 50 and converted to GDA2020/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.	• No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve are reported. • Drill holes were either designed to verify historical drill results and/or test for extensions of mineralisation. • Core samples for laboratory analyses have been taken through the zone interpreted to potentially contain mineralisation in the drill hole on a 1m sample length but may be reduced to 0.2m or extended to 1.3m where geological or mineralogical parameters required.
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.	• This hole orientation was designed to drill from east to west or west to east at moderate dip to intersect the north-south trending, sub-vertical, mineralised structural envelope as close to perpendicular. Geologically described logged intersections do not represent true thickness. • The drill orientation is not expected to have introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Drill core was transported from the drill rig to the storage facility in Karratha by WCE personnel. • Samples have been stored in a secured yard in Karratha under supervision by WCE personnel. • Diamond core samples were collected in individual calico bags and several calico bags were then placed in labelled polyweave bags that were zip locked. Polyweave bags were subsequently loaded into labelled bulka bags that were tied off and secured for transportation. • A chain of control was utilised for tracking of samples from Karratha to the lab in Perth. • Samples were dispatched to the ALS laboratory in Perth via a commercial transport company
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques has been undertaken by West Coast Silver or any independent parties. The data has been audited by ERM's Database Manager before entering into the database. The Database Manager also completed an audit of the QAQC samples.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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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 Diamond drill holes drilled on M47/342. • The tenements lie within the Ngarluma Native Title claim. • The tenements are 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 percussion hole drilling program. Further drilling followed and in 1997 and exploration shaft and drive was sunk by East Coast Minerals NL. • Underground mining at Elizabeth 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. • Considerable exploration for Ni, Cu, PGM was conducted by Hunter Resources dating back to the 1980s. • Helix Resources acquired the Munni Munni Project in the late 1990's and undertook a number of scoping studies. • In 2002 a SRK Mineral Resource estimate for PGE and Au was published in accordance with the JORC code. • Subsequently, Platina Resources undertook mining studies and two scoping studies for the PGE and Au mineralisation. • West Coast Silver Limited has completed three drilling programs.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Elizabeth Hill 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 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 breccia 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:	• Drill information relevant to this announcement has been provided above in the Appendices.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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	
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	• No significant drill intersections have been presented for the drilling and only assays for individual samples are reported. • Previous and historical drilling composite intersections have been calculated using a 25g/t cut-off for Ag reflecting the near mine environment. • 2025 or historical drilling assay data, geochemical data, and geophysical data referenced have previously been reported. • No metal equivalents are being 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').	• Drill hole intersections are not true widths due to the sub vertical geometry of the mineralised body and -60° dip of the RC and diamond drill holes.
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 the body of 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. • All drill assay information relevant to this announcement has been provided above in the body of the announcement and in the Appendices. Five elements (Ag, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn) have been reported only in the Appendices, as they are deemed to be spatially associated with silver mineralisation. Additional elements analysed are not considered relevant. • Any historical drill data referenced in this announcement has been previously reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 may include but is not limited to systematic geological mapping, channel and rock chip sampling, soil sampling, pXRF analysis and mineral identification, geophysics, structural interpretation, historical data compilation, and drilling to identify suitable host rock geology and structural architecture for polymetallic mineralisation. • Diagrams are included in the body of the announcement (Figures 1-7).

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