Geological Indicators for Silver in Aircore Drilling: Assay Update

Highlights

- Aircore drilling at the Elizabeth Hill Silver Project has been completed with 76 holes for 1,060m, successfully testing multiple near-mine and regional prospects. Aircore is a rapid, shallow, cost-effective reconnaissance exploration technique.
- Strong geological indicators, similar to those seen at the Elizabeth Hill mine, identified in logging of aircore chips and core, including:
    - Intense chlorite and silica alteration.
    - Carbonate veining.
    - Iron oxide staining is associated with interpreted structures.
- Fertile ultramafic–granite contact confirmed at NM2, NM5 and NM6 prospects consistent with the structural setting of historical high grade silver mineralisation at Elizabeth Hill (Figure 1).
- Aircore drilling intersected alteration and lithologies at NM5 prospect interpreted to be the near surface continuation of the contact position in historical high-grade drill hole:
    - 2m @ 1,550g/t Ag from 108m (AMEHRC012) located 300m from the Elizabeth Hill mine.
- NM5 and NM6 prospects have been upgraded for priority follow-up exploration, based on the confirmation of favourable geology and alteration.
- Aircore assay results are expected to be returned by the end of February 2026.
- Samples from the recently completed diamond drilling are currently undergoing laboratory QA/QC checks, with assay results expected mid to late January 2026[1].

[1] *Refer ASX Announcement dated 24 November 2025.*

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West Coast Silver Limited (ASX: WCE) ('West Coast Silver' or the 'Company') is pleased to advise that its aircore (AC) drill program at the **high-grade Elizabeth Hill Silver Project** in the Pilbara, to define targets surrounding the historical mine and along the Munni Munni margin has been completed with 76 holes for 1,060m. The aircore program has intersected strong geological indicators, similar to those seen at the Elizabeth Hill mine. Samples have been submitted for assay with results due by the end of February. The program followed completion of the 1,015m, Phase 2 diamond drilling campaign at the Elizabeth Hill mine (testing near-surface high-grade mineralisation, and prospective areas at depth below historical workings), that intersected visible native silver, for which assays are pending.

Commenting on the results, Executive Chairman Bruce Garlick said:

"We are very encouraged by the outcomes of the aircore program, which has successfully confirmed multiple zones with strong geological indictors at several high-priority near-mine prospects at Elizabeth Hill.

The drilling has validated key structural and lithological controls, including ultramafic–granite contacts, alteration, and carbonate veining that are consistent with the setting of historical high-grade silver mineralisation. We now eagerly await assay results to further refine targeting for the 2026 drill program, with the objective of identifying a repeat of the Elizabeth Hill deposit.

This program marks the conclusion of our 2025 exploration activities and represents the third successful drilling campaign completed during the year. When combined with the strong assay results from the Phase 1 diamond drilling program, and the visual observations of native silver with assays pending from Phase 2, the Company is well positioned to advance Elizabeth Hill through a focused and high-impact exploration program in 2026".

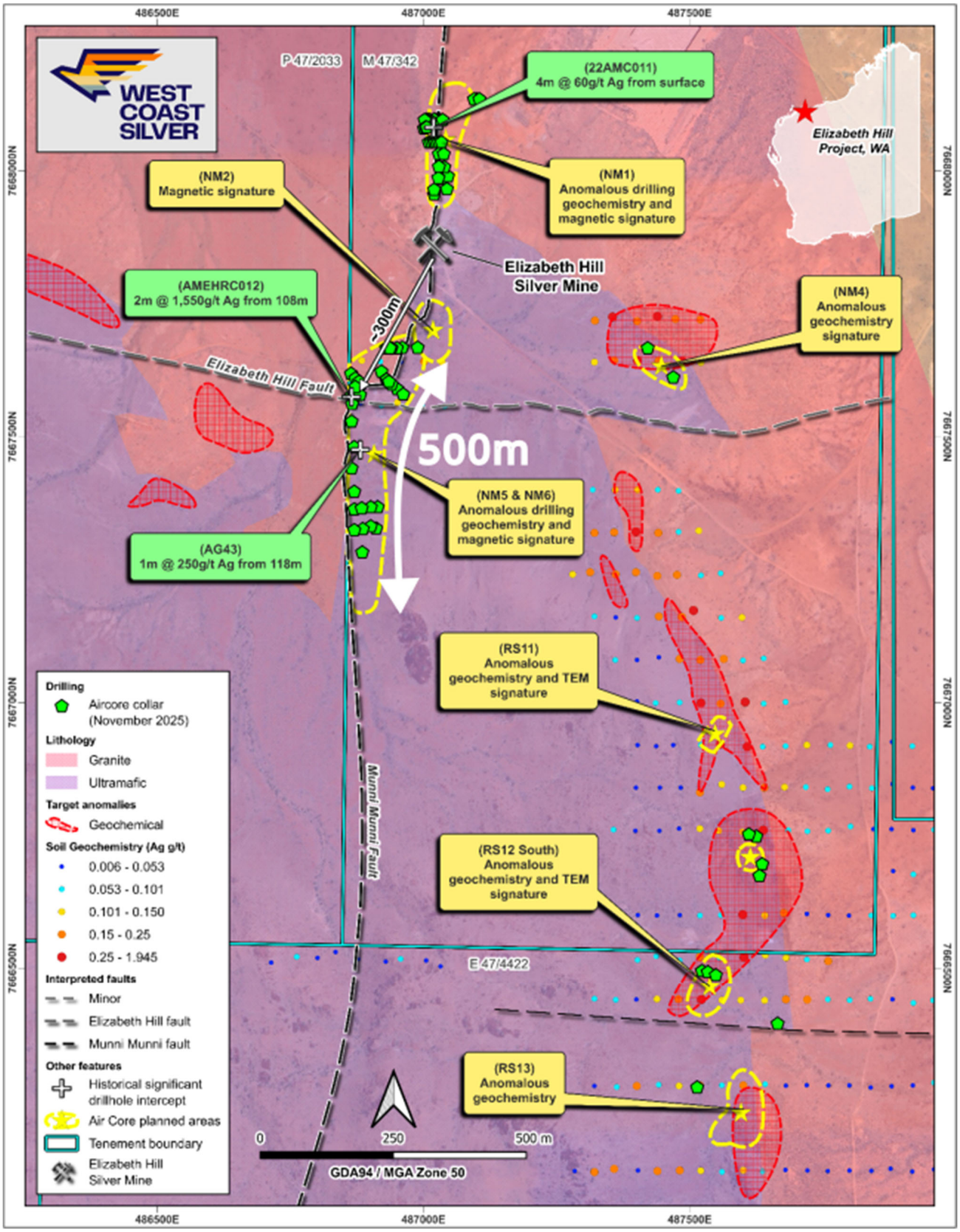

Figure 1: Near-mine prospects: geology, geochemistry and aircore drill hole locations

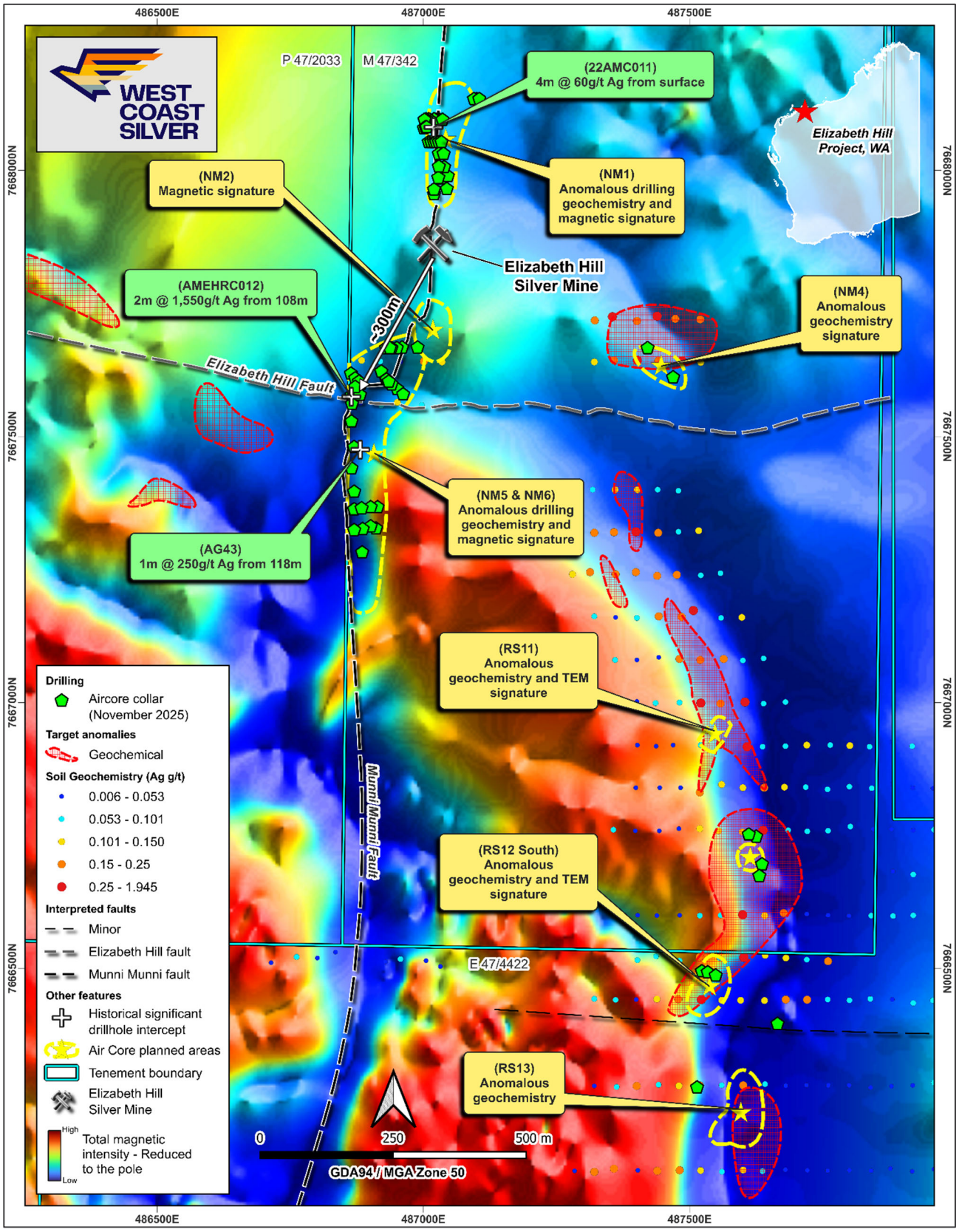

Figure 2: Near mine geophysics, geochemistry and aircore drill hole locations (overlain on detailed drone magnetics Total Magnetic Intensity data - reduced to the pole)

Aircore Drill Program

Aircore (AC) drilling is a rapid, cost-effective, low-impact reconnaissance drilling method commonly used to test shallow targets below deeply weathered and alluvial surface material. The objectives of the aircore drill program were to (i) confirm structural/stratigraphic controls along the Munni Munni fault and ultramafic/granite contact, highlighted by drone magnetics and other integrated geoscientific data, and (ii) identify zones of anomalous geochemistry for follow up drilling and or other exploration works.

The near mine prospects tested with the aircore drilling are highlighted in Figures 1 and 2 (refer to WCE ASX Announcement dated 13 November 2025).

The drilling tested the NM1 prospect, north of the historical Elizabeth Hill silver mine, for extensions of the mineralisation controlled by the Munni Munni fault (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Logging of AC chips identified altered, chloritised and silicified granite in the aircore drill line north of historical drill hole 22AMC011 (4m @ 60g/t Ag from surface), possibly representing alteration associated with the Munni Munni fault.

Aircore drilling also tested the southern extension of the Munni Munni fault and delineated the fertile ultramafic/granite contact south of the Elizabeth Hill Silver mine at the NM2, NM5 and NM6 prospects (Figure 1 and Figure 2). At the NM5 prospect, geological logging identified strongly chlorite altered pyroxenite (ultramafic rock) containing carbonate veins adjacent to the granite contact, approximately 50m west of the collar of historical drill hole AMEHRC012 (2m @ 1,550g/t Ag from 108m). The ultramafic/granite contact intersected in the AC drilling is interpreted to be the near surface continuation of the contact position intersected in AMEHRC012.

The two AC holes planned to test the strong soil anomaly and ultramafic/granite contact at the NM4 prospect failed to reach the contact due to rock conditions (Figure 1 and Figure 2). This prospect will need to be reassessed in terms of future exploration.

At the RS12 North prospect, aircore holes were planned to test a strong soil anomaly adjacent to the ultramafic/granite contact and mapped structures within the ultramafic rocks. While the drilling intersected a granite/ultramafic contact that are related to thin (0.5-1m wide) granitic dykes it did not test the main contact position. This prospect will need to be reassessed in terms of future exploration.

At RS12 South, drilling targeted a break in the magnetic signature of the rocks, near coincident soil anomaly and electromagnetic anomaly. A traverse of three holes tested the target zone however no clear signs to explain this anomalous area was evident from geological logging of the AC chips. Drilling intersected strongly chlorite altered pyroxenites and trace (<0.5%) chalcopyrite (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

A single drill hole was targeted between the RS12 South and RS13 prospects aimed to test an interpreted structure and mapped calcite veins in pyroxenite outcrop. Drilling intersected iron oxide staining in pyroxenite from 8m to 12m, which may represent a structure, and chloritised and silicified pyroxenite with 2-5% sulphides (pyrite, chalcopyrite) from 22m to 24m. This area will need to be reassessed in terms of future exploration.

Cautionary Statement

WCE emphasises that visual estimates of mineral abundance should not be regarded as a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses, particularly when concentrations or grades are of primary economic significance. Furthermore, visual estimates do not yield information concerning impurities or detrimental physical properties that are pertinent to valuations.

Laboratory Testing

Samples from the AC drilling have been sent for laboratory assaying with results expected to be returned by the end of February 2026.

Result timeframes may vary pending lab analysis requirements for further testing.

Update on Assays for Diamond Drilling

Samples from the diamond drilling program, testing shallow historical high-grade silver, are currently undergoing QA/QC checks at the laboratory with some samples sent to ALS Canada for additional test work. Indications are these will be finalised and are expected to be received in mid to late January 2026.

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)[1].
- **Previous mining operation ceased in 2000:** because of low silver prices (US$5)[2].
- **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.

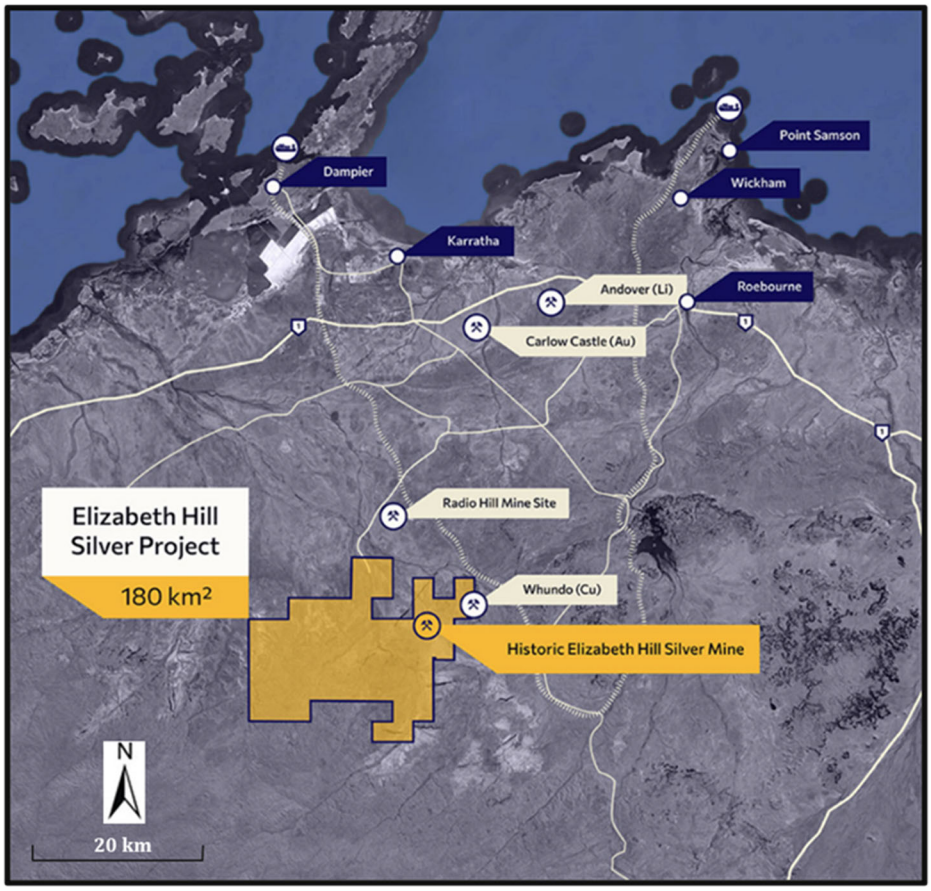

Figure 3 - Tenement Location

Through the consolidation of the surrounding land packages into a single contiguous 180km² 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, and other fault systems subparallel to the Munni Munni fault system, which are considered prospective for Elizabeth Hill look-a-like silver deposits.

1 WAMEX Annual Report,1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, Elizabeth Hill Silver Project, Global Strategic Metals NL, p16
2 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 announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr Max Nind who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Nind is a consultant to West Coast Silver and a full-time employee of ERM Australia Consultants Pty Ltd.

Mr Nind 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 Nind consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this 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.

Cautionary Statement

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Appendix 1

Location and hole details for recent West Coast air core drill holes.

Hole Name	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
25WCAC001	487,020	7,667,955	86.4	26	270	-60
25WCAC002	487,020	7,667,964	86.3	24	270	-60
25WCAC003	487,044	7,667,965	86.1	3.5	270	-60
25WCAC004	487,033	7,667,985	85.1	3.5	270	-60
25WCAC005	487,046	7,667,989	84.8	5	270	-60
25WCAC006	487,039	7,668,006	84.4	3	270	-60
25WCAC007	487,030	7,668,095	83.5	5	270	-60
25WCAC008	487,025	7,668,095	83.4	8.5	270	-60
25WCAC009	487,020	7,668,096	85.4	11	270	-60
25WCAC010	487,010	7,668,096	85.4	9	270	-60
25WCAC011	487,005	7,668,096	83.4	15	270	-60
25WCAC012	487,002	7,668,095	83.5	8.5	270	-60
25WCAC013	487,036	7,668,095	83.4	4	270	-60
25WCAC014	487,001	7,668,079	83.5	7	090	-60
25WCAC015	487,004	7,668,081	83.5	2.5	270	-60
25WCAC016	487,006	7,668,081	83.5	7	270	-60
25WCAC017	487,010	7,668,053	83.8	5	270	-60
25WCAC018	487,015	7,668,053	83.8	4	270	-60
25WCAC019	487,020	7,668,053	83.8	5	270	-60
25WCAC020	487,024	7,668,053	83.8	5.5	270	-60
25WCAC021	487,029	7,668,053	83.8	3	270	-60
25WCAC022	487,034	7,668,053	83.8	7	270	-60
25WCAC023	487,029	7,668,031	84.1	4	270	-60
25WCAC024	487,038	7,668,031	84.1	3	270	-60
25WCAC025	487,028	7,667,986	85.0	8	270	-60
25WCAC026	487,029	7,668,007	84.4	4	270	-60
25WCAC027	487,100	7,668,134	82.8	4.5	270	-60
25WCAC028	487,095	7,668,134	82.8	3	270	-60
25WCAC029	487,105	7,668,134	82.9	5.5	270	-60
25WCAC030	486,921	7,667,622	87.3	6	135	-60
25WCAC031	486,960	7,667,667	86.6	12	270	-60
25WCAC032	486,950	7,667,666	86.7	18	270	-60
25WCAC033	486,940	7,667,666	86.9	7.5	270	-60
25WCAC034	486,930	7,667,666	86.9	9	270	-60
25WCAC035	486,937	7,667,666	86.9	6	270	-60
25WCAC036	486,989	7,667,667	86.5	27	270	-60

Hole Name	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
25WCAC037	486,864	7,667,618	87.6	3	135	-60
25WCAC038	486,872	7,667,609	87.6	6	135	-60
25WCAC039	486,883	7,667,599	87.7	21	135	-60
25WCAC040	486,930	7,667,607	87.4	19	135	-60
25WCAC041	486,951	7,667,589	87.6	25	135	-60
25WCAC042	486,865	7,667,577	88.0	18	270	-60
25WCAC043	486,870	7,667,577	88.0	18	270	-60
25WCAC044	486,865	7,667,528	88.5	19	270	-60
25WCAC045	486,870	7,667,480	88.9	36	270	-60
25WCAC046	486,865	7,667,440	89.3	30	270	-60
25WCAC047	486,870	7,667,396	90.0	30	270	-60
25WCAC048	486,870	7,667,363	90.7	48	270	-60
25WCAC049	486,914	7,667,367	92.3	30	270	-60
25WCAC050	486,901	7,667,367	91.7	20	270	-60
25WCAC051	486,884	7,667,365	91.1	20	270	-60
25WCAC052	486,911	7,667,327	94.7	20	270	-60
25WCAC053	486,901	7,667,331	93.7	16	270	-60
25WCAC054	486,886	7,667,326	92.9	33	270	-60
25WCAC055	486,870	7,667,324	92.0	51	270	-60
25WCAC056	486,885	7,667,282	94.9	8	270	-60
25WCAC057	487,421	7,667,666	95.2	8	090	-60
25WCAC058	487,469	7,667,611	97.1	11	042	-60
25WCAC059	487,625	7,666,748	102.8	4	100	-60
25WCAC060	487,611	7,666,752	101.1	13	100	-60
25WCAC061	487,636	7,666,696	105.5	10	100	-60
25WCAC062	487,631	7,666,674	104.7	18	100	-60
25WCAC063	487,523	7,666,495	101.2	19.5	100	-60
25WCAC064	487,534	7,666,493	100.8	13	100	-60
25WCAC065	487,549	7,666,487	100.5	20	100	-60
25WCAC066	487,514	7,666,276	101.5	24	135	-60
25WCAC067	487,665	7,666,395	97.5	12	060	-60
25WCAC068	486,940	7,667,598	87.5	31	135	-60
25WCAC069	486,962	7,667,579	87.6	24	135	-60
25WCAC070	486,881	7,667,578	87.9	15	270	-60
25WCAC071	486,883	7,667,599	87.6	14	315	-60
25WCAC072	486,879	7,667,603	87.7	12	315	-60
25WCAC073	486,931	7,667,607	87.3	7	315	-60
25WCAC074	486,935	7,667,603	87.3	9	315	-60
25WCAC075	486,866	7,667,561	88.1	7	270	-60
25WCAC076	486,872	7,667,593	87.7	28	270	-60

Note: GDA94 Zone 50 coordinate system

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 – Table 1 – Elizabeth Hill Silver Project – Aircore Drilling

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.	• Wallis Drilling was engaged to complete aircore drilling at the Elizabeth Hill Project using the Mantis 200 drill rig. • Aircore drilling aimed to obtain 1m geochemical samples at prospects under cover material. • Standard industry sampling techniques were applied to the aircore samples. • A hydraulic rotary sample splitter on the rig was used to obtain a representative 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample of every metre drilled in a pre-numbered calico bag. The bags were placed on the ground next to the remainder of the 1m sample that was collected in a bucket. The samples were placed in order in rows of 10 samples. • Samples of each metre drilled were sieved and representative chip samples were collected and placed in numbered chip trays. • When small amounts of water were encountered in the hole, samples continued to be collected with care taken to obtain as representative a sample per metre as possible. Notes were made on logging sheets where water was intersected in a drill hole. Any contamination was also recorded in the drill logs. • For most holes, sample compositing was also completed on 2m, 3m, 4m and 5m sample intervals. When compositing, a uniquely numbered calico bag was used and the sample was collected by using a scoop through the sample pile to ensure the sample was as representative as possible. • Certified Reference Material (CRM) standards, and blanks were inserted approximately every 25 and 50 samples, respectively. No

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		field duplicates were collected as the drilling was deemed reconnaissance in nature. • Samples are to be oven dried as required, fine crushed to 90% passing 3.15mm, pulverised, and split to obtain a nominal 500g sub sample for assaying. The remainder of the sample is to be retained as a coarse reject.
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).	• Aircore drilling was completed by Wallis Drilling. • Holes were drilled at various azimuths and dips to varying depths. • Hole diameter was BQ size (56mm). • Sample returns up innertube, preventing cross contamination. Cores up to 300mm long can be cut in favourable ground, otherwise, sample is returned in large chips.
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.	• A semi-qualitative estimate of drill sample recovery was recorded in the drill logs. • Some drill intervals were wet and were recorded in the drill logs. • Any relationship between sample recovery and grade is unknown, as the samples are still to be assayed.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All aircore drill holes have been geologically logged for lithology, weathering, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing & foliation, and any other features of the samples using sieved rock chips from the drill sample piles. The level of geological detail is commensurate with the nature and limitations of this reconnaissance drilling technique. • The geological logs for all drill holes can be considered qualitative in nature. • Logging is of a sufficient quality for the information to be used in future Mineral Resource Estimates, mining studies and metallurgical studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Representative chips of each metre drilled were collected and placed in numbered chip trays. • The chip trays were photographed wet.
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.	• A hydraulic rotary sample splitter on the aircore rig was used to obtain a representative 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample of every metre drilled in a pre-numbered calico bag. • Based on geological logging per hole, selected 1m samples were collected for the 48 element assaying with the remainder secured as back up samples to any composite samples collected. If not sampled on a 1m basis, the rest of the hole was sampled as 2m or 3m composites. • For the gold assaying, aircore holes were sampled as 3m, 4m or 5m composite intervals. • All sampling excluded the transported cover rocks. • When compositing, a uniquely numbered calico bag was used and the sample was collected by using a scoop through the sample pile to ensure the sample was as representative as possible. • One, two and three metre composite samples were sent to the ALS Geochemistry laboratory in Perth for analysis by method ME-MS61L. • Three, four and five metre composite samples were sent for fire assay gold analysis to the ALS Geochemistry laboratory in Perth by method Au-AA24. • Samples are to be oven dried as required, fine crushed to 90% passing 3.15mm, pulverised, and split to obtain a nominal 500g sub sample for assaying. The remainder of the sample is to be retained as a coarse reject. • Certified Reference Material (CRM) standards, and blanks were inserted approximately every 25 and 50 samples, respectively. No field duplicates were collected as the drilling was deemed reconnaissance in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample size is considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
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.	• No assay data is being reported. • A 0.25g split of the samples will be analysed with the ALS ME-MS61L method that provides ALS's lowest detection levels (0.002g/t for Ag) from a four-acid digestion with 48 elements determined by Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). • ME-MS61L is considered a near total digestion. • A 50g split of the 3m, 4m, and 5m gold composite samples will be analysed by ALS using the fire assay method Au-AA24 and determined with an atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS). • Fire assay is considered a total digestion or full decomposition method for gold, as the high-temperature fusion process breaks down the entire sample matrix. • Standards and blanks were inserted in the sampling sequence for analysis with the ME-MS61L and Au-AA24 methods.
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.	• No assay data is being reported. • No historical drill holes were twinned. • Drill collar data, sample information, and logging data have been verified, compiled, and validated by an ERM Database Manager who is separate to the persons conducting the logging and sampling.
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 determined. • Aircore drill collars were located using a differential GPS (DGPS). Expected accuracy is +/- 0.35m for northing and easting and 0.25m for RL. • The GDA94 Zone 50 datum is used as the coordinate system. • Topographic control is from DTM and DGPS.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• Drill lines were nominally spaced, 40m or 80m apart. Holes along lines were spaced 15m apart but allowance was made to close the spacing to 5m apart, dependent on the depth of the holes. • Two and three metre composite samples were collected for most holes for analysis by method ME-MS61L. • Three, four and five metre composite samples were collected for most holes for fire assay gold analysis by method Au-AA24.
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The aircore drilling was completed with holes dipping at 60 degrees. • Angled drilling was used to investigate structures and the ultramafic/granite contact. • The drill orientation is not expected to have introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Aircore samples were taken by Company personnel to a secure yard in Karratha then freighted to the ALS Geochemistry laboratory in Perth. Sample security is by way of chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits were undertaken by West Coast Silver or any independent parties.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(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 aircore holes drilled on M47/342 and E47/4422. • 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 two drilling programs.
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 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

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		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: 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 announcement 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 historical drilling assay data, geochemical data, and geophysical data referenced have previously been reported. • No new assay data is 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 degree dip of the aircore 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 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. • Any historical drill data referenced in this announcement has been previously reported.

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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 may include but is not limited to systematic geological mapping, channel and rock chip sampling, soil sampling, pXRF, 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 announcement.