ASX Announcement

12 November 2026

Keystone Drilling Intersects Broad Shallow Silver Mineralisation & Identifies Tungsten Potential

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Broad zones of shallow silver mineralisation intersected in the first two drillholes at Keystone, including 41.15m @ 30.83g/t Ag (from 41.15m) and 44.2m @ 26.81g/t Ag (from 30.48m) with higher-grade intervals of 1.52m @ 273g/t Ag and 1.52m @ 200g/t Ag**
- **Multiple stacked silver-bearing lodes identified beneath the historic Keystone Mine, supporting the Company's geological model**
- **Results significantly expand the interpreted scale of the mineralised system, which remains open at depth and along strike**
- **Broad peripheral mineralised "Halo" envelope identified surrounding the higher-grade lodes, suggesting a more extensive mineralised system than historically recognised**
- **Silver mineralisation extends into surrounding sedimentary rocks, highlighting exploration potential beyond the previously interpreted geological boundaries**
- **Anomalous tungsten intersected, including 1.52m @ 0.143% WO_3 from 57.91m, highlighting additional critical minerals potential in proximity to the historic Springer tungsten mine**

Western Ridge Resources Limited (**ASX: WRX**) ("**Western Ridge**" or "the **Company")** is pleased to report first assay results from its inaugural drilling campaign at the Company's Keystone Project in Northwestern Nevada, USA.

Preliminary assay data has been received for two drillholes: **26KSTRC003** and **26KSTRC004**. Assays have demonstrated the repetition of horizontal lode structures theorised prior to the commencement of drilling. These early results also support the "halo" model of mineralisation peripheral to lode structures, presenting a much broader system the historically identified.

Western Ridge's Managing Director, Dr Matthew Cobb, commented:

"These results are a superb start to the influx of assay data we will receive from the Company's inaugural drilling campaign over Keystone. The first drilling program at the historic mine in over 80 years has been successful, with broad silver intercepts and multiple intervals beneath historical workings, validating our model for repeated lode structures at depth. The mineralisation seen around the higher-grade lodes, extending into the surrounding sedimentary rocks, provides a greater area to investigate as we work to establish the extent of the system.

The tungsten intercepts also add another exploration opportunity, with the potential highlighted by Keystone's proximity and geological similarities to the Springer tungsten mine.

The results are a huge vote of confidence in the Keystone area and our systematic approach to exploration. With assays pending for seven more holes, we will refine our understanding of Keystone and prepare for further drilling in 2027 at this exciting project."

Results

ALS Laboratories in Reno has returned preliminary assay results for two of the nine drillholes completed over the Keystone project in September this year. Preliminary assays have been received for Holes 26KSTRC003 and 26KSTRC004, the locations of which are shown in Figure 1.

The results indicate multiple sub-horizontal lodes analogous to those originally exploited between 1937 and 1943, during which 36,000oz of silver was recovered from ~1,500 tonnes of material taken from a single stope in the historical workings[1]. These early results show at least five further lodes of a similar nature beneath the known workings, supporting the Company's model that these structures continue at depth (Figure 2).

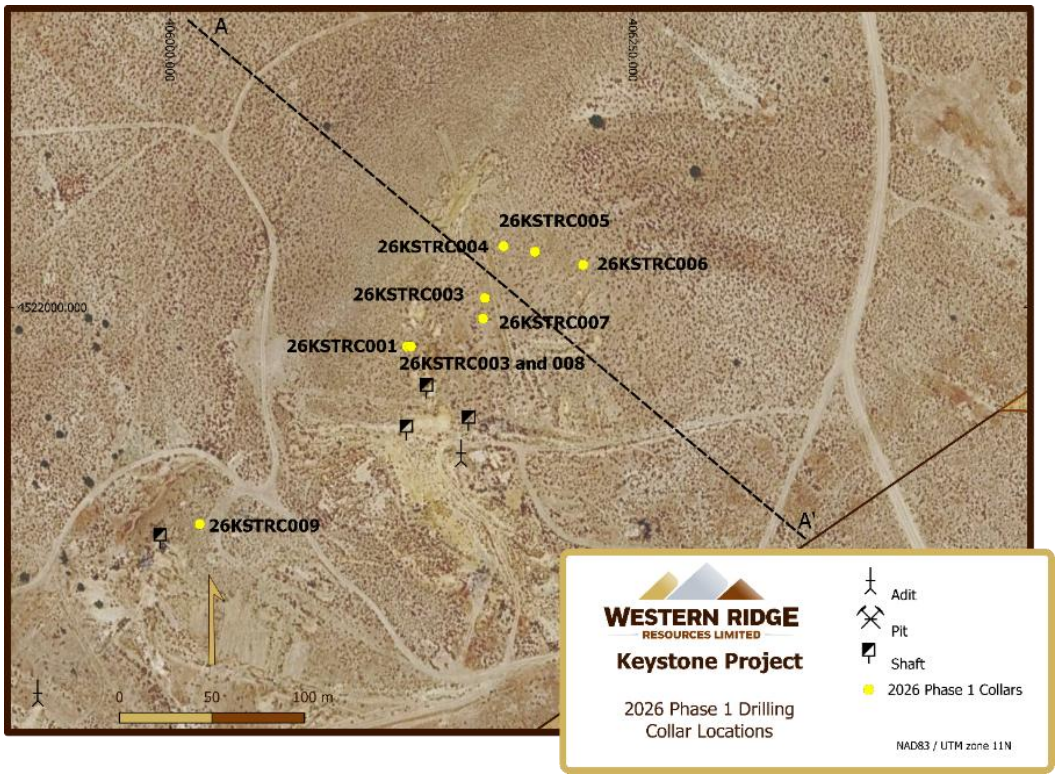


Figure 1 Keystone Phase 1 drill collar locations

[1] Refer ASX announcement dated 9 December 2025 "Summit to Acquire High-Grade Silver, Gold & Tungsten Mine"

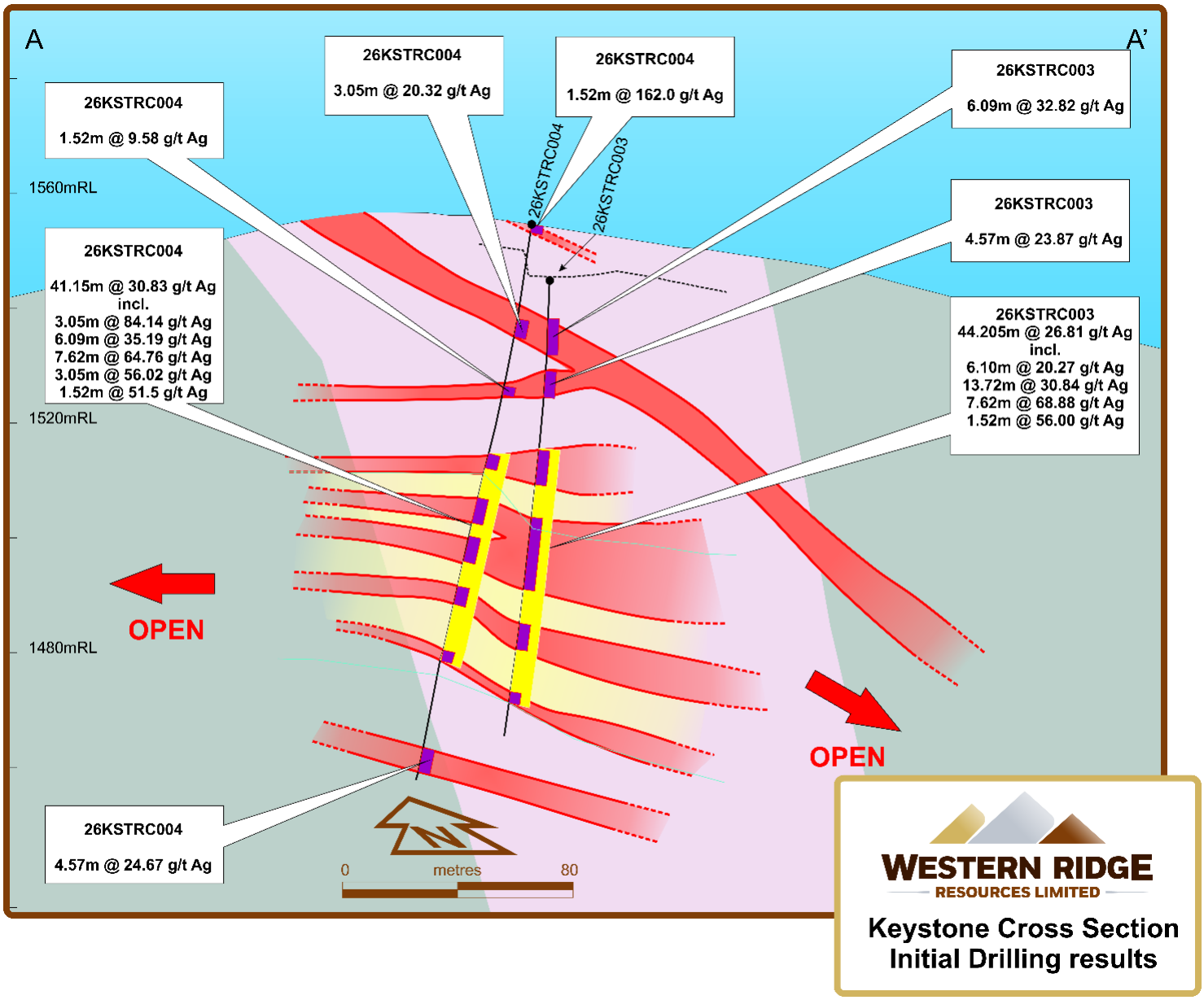


Figure 1 Keystone Drilling, preliminary results. 26KSTRC003 and 26KSTRC004

A summary of the significant intercepts is provided in Table 1. Individual sample analyses are presented in Appendix A.

Table 1 Keystone drilling, significant Ag intercepts, collars 26KSTRC003 and 26KSTRC004

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Ag)
26KSTRC003	**7.62**	**6.096**	**32.82**
(including)	10.67	1.52	63.9
	16.76	**4.57**	**23.87**
	30.48	**6.10**	**20.27**
(including)	32.00	1.52	46.1
	44.20	**13.72**	**30.84**
(including)	51.82	1.52	200
	60.96	7.62	68.88
(including)	60.96	1.52	273.00
(and)	64.00	1.52	40.3
	73.15	**1.52**	**56.00**
26KSTRC004	**0**	**1.52**	**162**
	16.76	**3.05**	**20.32**
	29.95	**1.52**	**9.58**
	41.15	**3.05**	**84.14**
(including)	41.15	1.52	162.00
	45.72	**6.10**	**35.18**
(including)	45.72	1.52	34.5
(and)	50.30	1.52	95.3
	53.34	**7.62**	**64.76**
(including)	57.91	1.52	176.00

Broad mineralised zone surrounding lodes

In addition to the supporting evidence for a significantly expanded primary lode system, the two holes have demonstrated that the Company's postulated "halo" mineralisation continues at depth with the additional lodes, generating a broad continuous body of mineralisation that remains open in all directions.

Tungsten Anomalism

The identification of tungsten mineralisation at Keystone provides an additional encouraging exploration opportunity. The presence of tungsten mineralisation within the initial drilling results supports further investigation of the Project's tungsten potential, alongside the Company's primary silver exploration objectives.

Recognising the Company's skarn-host model for potential tungsten mineralisation, it is encouraging to see Collar 26KSTRC003 return two intercepts of note, presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Anomalous tungsten intercepts

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t W)
26KSTRC003	**41.15**	**3.05**	**501.5**
	57.91	**1.52**	**1,130.00**

Keystone is located approximately 9km north of the historic Springer tungsten mine, currently owned by Blue Moon Metals (TSX.V: MOON), within a comparable geological setting of analogous sedimentary strata intruded by the same granodiorite. The identification of highly anomalous tungsten values in parts of Keystone not typically expected to host them strongly supports the Company's view that its flagship project holds substantial discovery potential for tungsten, in addition to silver.

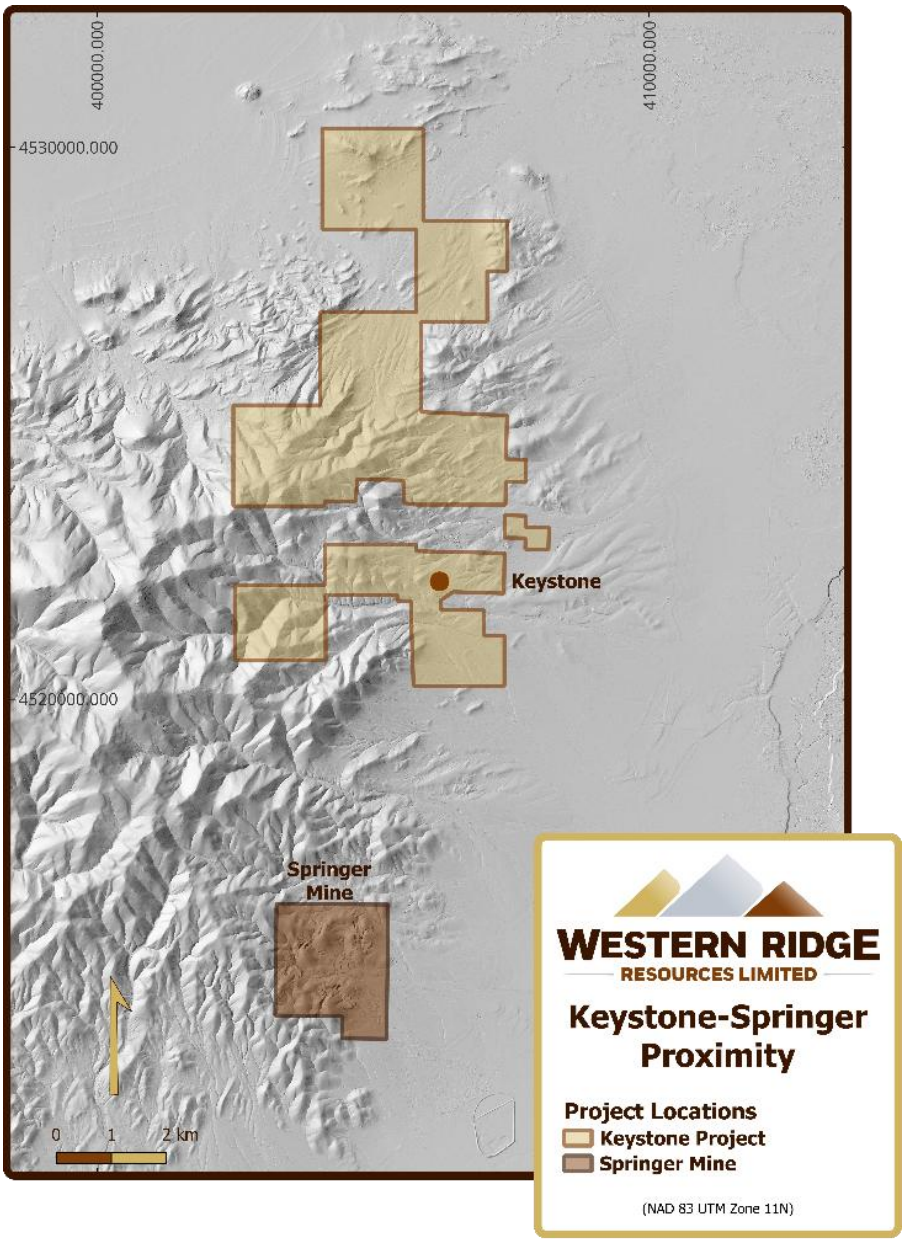


Figure 3 Springer Tungsten Mine - Keystone Project proximity

Springer hosts historical tungsten mineralisation and an existing 1,200-tonne-per-day processing facility. Blue Moon Metals has announced a 67,000m diamond drilling program and has commenced preparations for the refurbishment of the Springer processing plant, targeting a restart in late 2027[2].

[2] Refer to TSXV: Moon announcement dated 26 October 2026 "Blue Moon Announces the Signing of the Refurbishment Contract for the Springer Mill, Engages with Wood Group and Acquires Accommodations for Springer Site.

Broader Exploration Potential – Multiple Untested Keystone-Style Targets

The maiden drilling results support the Company's geological interpretation of multiple mineralised structures at Keystone. Importantly, previous aeromagnetic surveying has identified up to nine similar geophysical targets associated with historical workings within the immediate Keystone area, many of which remain untested by modern exploration (Figure 4).

These targets highlight the potential for additional repetitions of Keystone-style mineralisation beyond the historic mine, providing significant scope to expand the mineralised footprint through future exploration.

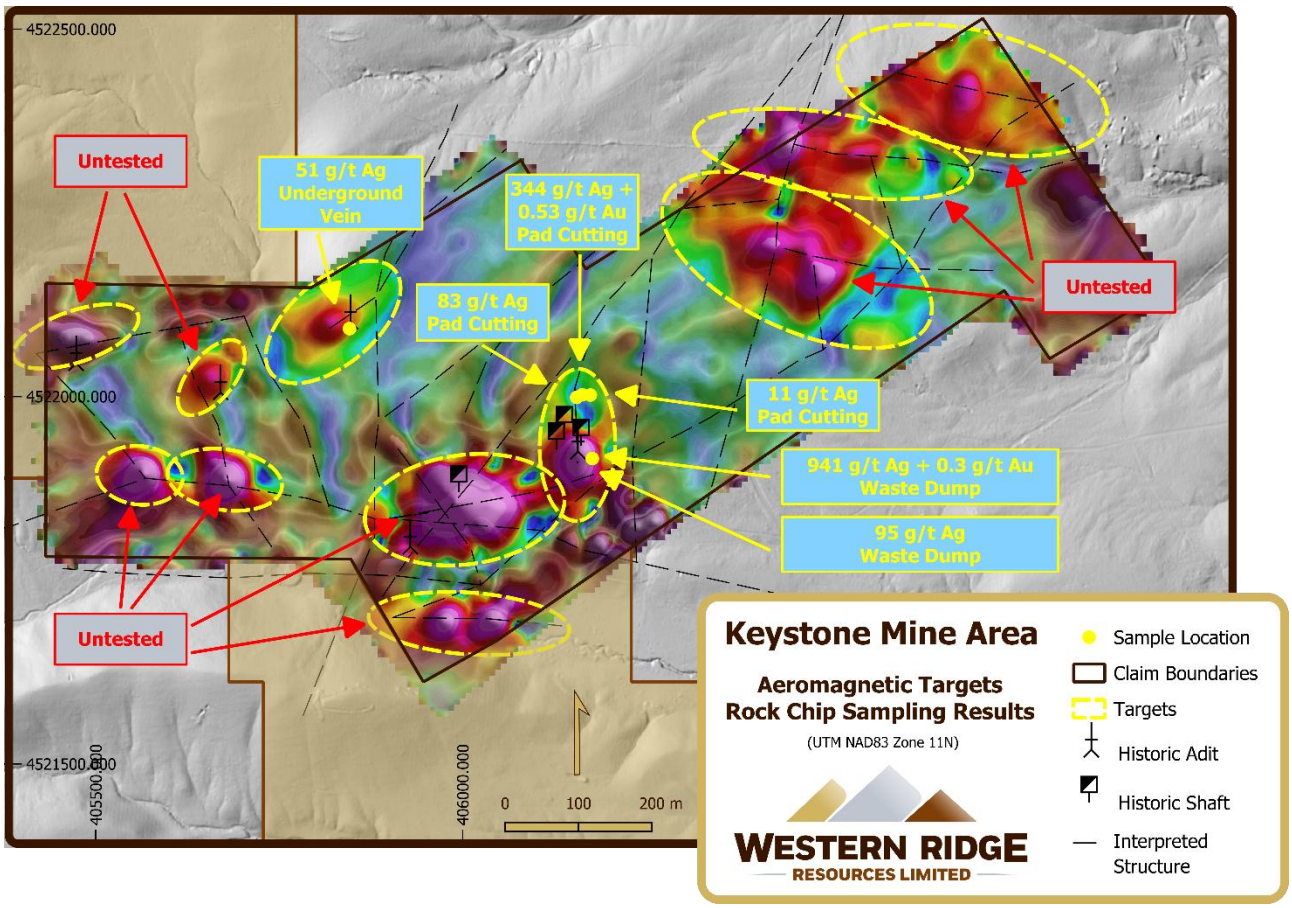


Figure 4 Keystone-analogous targets in the immediate vicinity of the main Keystone Mine

Future Work

In parallel with ongoing receipt of remaining assays from phase 1 drilling, the Company is now updating its proposed Phase 2 drilling program, set to commence in early-to-mid 2027.

While subject in part to the remaining assay results, Phase 2 is likely to comprise a combination of step-out drilling near the Keystone Mine and exploratory drilling to test additional targets within a 1,000m radius of the mine. These targets were previously identified from aeromagnetic survey data and all show evidence of historical mining activity.

The following Information is Supplied in Accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and ASX Listing Rule 5.7

Sampling Techniques and Data

Samples were collected by reverse circulation (RC) drilling using a 4.5" face-sampling hammer bit. The Sample return chips for every 5' interval (~1.52 m) were passed through a dust suppression cyclone and collected into 5 Gallon (20 litre) buckets. Collected material was passed through a free-standing 3-tier riffle splitter to produce a primary sample split. Reject material was then re-passed through the splitter to collect a secondary split as a field duplicate.

Mineralisation (and therefore the selection of samples for submission for analysis) was based on semi-quantitative geological logging; identifying the presence of sulphide material, quartz veining, and the degree of hydrothermal alteration the mineralogical composition of the rock material had undergone.

Primary split samples weighing between 1.5 and 3 kilograms were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Reno to undergo 4-acid digestion and subsequent Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry analysis (ICP-MS).

Sample Preparation and Analysis

Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada, for preparation and analysis. Preparation included drying for 24 hours at 110 degrees Celsius, then crushing of whole samples to ≥70% passing 2mm. From this a 1 kg riffle split was taken and pulverised to ≥85% passing 75µm.

A 0.25g sample of the pulp underwent four-acid digestion (near complete) and subsequent analysis of the resultant liquor by inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). Additionally, a 23 gram pulp sample underwent lead collection fire-assay with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry finish for analysis of gold content.

Overlimit Ag, Pb and Zn values from four-acid results were automatically re-analysed at higher (ore-grade) analytical limits via ICP-MS, while overlimit gold values from fire-assay were automatically re-assayed via gravimetric finish.

Keystone Project

The Keystone Project is located within the emerging Pershing Trend in Nevada and hosts numerous historical workings associated with tungsten, silver and gold mineralisation. Despite extensive historical mining activity, no modern drilling has been completed at the project for more than 80 years.

Recent expansion of the Keystone Project increased Western Ridge's landholding by approximately 500%, securing additional historical mining localities and strengthening the Company's regional footprint across the district.

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors.

For more information

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About Western Ridge Resources Limited

Western Ridge Resources Limited is an Australian-focused ASX-listed precious and critical minerals exploration Company with a portfolio of projects in demand-driven commodities. Western Ridge is focused on the strategic exploration of critical metals in the United States, with the high-grade silver dominant polymetallic Keystone Project in Northern Nevada.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to the reporting of Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Dr Matthew Cobb, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG #5486) and a Fellow of the AusIMM (FAusIMM #3147286). Dr Cobb has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code) 2012 Edition. Dr Cobb is a full-time employee of the Company and has performance incentives associated with the successful development of the Company's projects. Dr Cobb consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the exploration results in the form and context in which they appear.

APPENDIX A – Drillhole Data

Coordinates are UTM Zone 11N (NAD83 Datum)

Hole ID	Depth metres	Depth Feet	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth
26KSTRC001	152.4	500	406129	4521980	1531	-60	225
26KSTRC002	80.772	265	406128	4521979	1531	-60	125
26KSTRC003	80.772	265	406170	4522005	1543	-85	270
26KSTRC004	102.108	335	406180	4522033	1552	-85	270
26KSTRC005	100.584	330	406197	4522030	1543	-80	270
26KSTRC006	99.06	325	406223	4522023	1539	-50	260
26KSTRC007	80.772	265	406169	4521994	1535	-55	250
26KSTRC008	99.06	325	406130	4521979	1529	-80	170
26KSTRC009	62.484	205	406016	4521883	1512	-60	270

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Depth From	Depth To	Ag ppm	Au ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Pb %	S %	W ppm	Zn %
	metres		feet									
26KSTRC003	0	1.524	0	5	9.25	0.106	819	17.8	0.004	0.06	3.1	0.007
26KSTRC003	1.524	3.048	5	10	1.01	0.049	674	2.2	0.001	0.03	2	0.006
26KSTRC003	3.048	4.572	10	15	0.7	0.01	271	2.7	0.001	0.02	1.4	0.008
26KSTRC003	4.572	6.096	15	20	0.61	0.006	388	3.8	0.002	0.01	2.4	0.045
26KSTRC003	6.096	7.62	20	25	2.85	NSR	373	7.5	0.002	0.01	1.3	0.102
26KSTRC003	7.62	9.144	25	30	24.3	0.147	3180	24.9	0.005	0.12	4.3	0.240
26KSTRC003	9.144	10.668	30	35	23.1	0.053	995	46.2	0.092	0.02	2.9	0.119
26KSTRC003	10.668	12.192	35	40	63.9	0.113	2750	97	0.047	0.05	3	0.109
26KSTRC003	12.192	13.716	40	45	20	0.145	3020	35.5	0.010	0.02	6.7	0.071
26KSTRC003	13.716	15.24	45	50	2.19	0.027	952	4.7	0.003	0.01	2.7	0.020
26KSTRC003	15.24	16.764	50	55	4.33	0.017	724	8.5	0.004	0.01	2.9	0.018
26KSTRC003	16.764	18.288	55	60	28.5	0.05	2380	29.6	0.007	0.01	3.8	0.017
26KSTRC003	18.288	19.812	60	65	7.5	0.077	2430	10.6	0.003	0.01	4.3	0.018
26KSTRC003	19.812	21.336	65	70	35.6	0.121	3680	86.4	0.043	0.06	2.9	0.025
26KSTRC003	21.336	22.86	70	75	2.55	0.027	1170	16.2	0.006	0.01	2.3	0.021
26KSTRC003	22.86	24.384	75	80	1.82	0.055	912	19.4	0.017	0.01	2.7	0.021
26KSTRC003	24.384	25.908	80	85	2.35	0.035	1045	12.8	0.015	0.14	3.2	0.017
26KSTRC003	25.908	27.432	85	90	2.15	0.012	469	9.9	0.012	0.11	2.5	0.016
26KSTRC003	27.432	28.956	90	95	3.35	0.026	763	15.6	0.013	0.43	4.3	0.016
26KSTRC003	28.956	30.48	95	100	0.18	0.007	59.8	24.8	0.017	0.72	2.4	0.021
26KSTRC003	30.48	32.004	100	105	16.55	0.055	1290	32.3	0.068	0.91	3.7	0.071
26KSTRC003	32.004	33.528	105	110	46.1	0.118	4070	28.5	0.224	0.84	4.1	0.053
26KSTRC003	33.528	35.052	110	115	8.33	0.074	2010	16	0.031	1.13	3.8	0.324
26KSTRC003	35.052	36.576	115	120	10.1	0.02	414	12.3	0.043	0.98	3.5	0.033
26KSTRC003	36.576	38.1	120	125	0.9	0.046	1050	4.8	0.003	1.48	4.1	0.014
26KSTRC003	38.1	39.624	125	130	1.09	0.068	2160	5.1	0.003	1.89	4.1	0.031
26KSTRC003	39.624	41.148	130	135	0.6	0.016	684	3.7	0.003	1.29	3.7	0.013
26KSTRC003	41.148	42.672	135	140	1.57	0.073	1840	5.5	0.007	2.74	403	0.015
26KSTRC003	42.672	44.196	140	145	0.66	0.015	463	4.1	0.006	1.52	600	0.010
26KSTRC003	44.196	45.72	145	150	8.88	0.057	1340	9.7	0.040	1.08	7.3	0.090
26KSTRC003	45.72	47.244	150	155	9.03	0.075	2640	12.2	0.019	1.82	5.8	0.056
26KSTRC003	47.244	48.768	155	160	13.4	0.204	5240	9.9	0.254	3.46	7.1	0.042
26KSTRC003	48.768	50.292	160	165	5.44	0.046	1320	6	0.016	2.29	6.2	0.008
26KSTRC003	50.292	51.816	165	170	17.7	0.12	4950	12.9	0.070	2.57	7.7	0.014
26KSTRC003	51.816	53.34	170	175	200	0.327	>10000	62.4	>1	4.77	8.1	>1
26KSTRC003	53.34	54.864	175	180	13.25	0.189	>10000	11.2	0.033	2.72	7.3	0.164
26KSTRC003	54.864	56.388	180	185	4.56	0.067	3850	7.6	0.006	2.05	7.7	0.013
26KSTRC003	56.388	57.912	185	190	5.35	0.03	1895	10.8	0.002	2.11	5.8	0.007
26KSTRC003	57.912	59.436	190	195	1.84	0.028	1585	6.4	0.006	1.11	1130	0.011
26KSTRC003	59.436	60.96	195	200	2.2	0.013	1435	6.4	0.003	1.28	18.6	0.007
26KSTRC003	60.96	62.484	200	205	273	0.264	>10000	48	>1	4.95	20	0.347

26KSTRC003	62.484	64.008	205	210	15.15	0.282	6890	5.6	0.076	3.43	14.5	0.049
26KSTRC003	64.008	65.532	210	215	40.3	0.144	6090	16.5	0.149	3.11	40.2	0.134
26KSTRC003	65.532	67.056	215	220	6.92	0.139	2020	16.1	0.008	2.47	12.4	0.016
26KSTRC003	67.056	68.58	220	225	9.01	0.026	2240	57.7	0.004	2.16	5.3	0.006
26KSTRC003	68.58	70.104	225	230	4.14	NSR	542	41.9	0.002	1.27	4.7	0.007
26KSTRC003	70.104	71.628	230	235	2.53	0.012	461	49.9	0.004	2	10.1	0.007
26KSTRC003	71.628	73.152	235	240	2.79	0.007	1180	33	0.006	2.36	11.1	0.011
26KSTRC003	73.152	74.676	240	245	56	0.086	3550	43.4	0.361	1.38	3.3	0.077
26KSTRC003	74.676	76.2	245	250	0.51	NSR	42	38.2	0.004	0.75	9.7	0.007
26KSTRC003	76.2	77.724	250	255	0.52	NSR	46.8	34.8	0.002	0.74	4	0.006
26KSTRC003	77.724	79.248	255	260	3.26	0.019	827	38.4	0.004	1.46	5.3	0.007
26KSTRC003	79.248	80.772	260	265	0.94	NSR	231	61.3	0.002	2.12	3	0.007
26KSTRC004	0	1.524	0	5	162	0.068	1120	187	0.014	0.1	4.9	0.015
26KSTRC004	16.764	18.288	55	60	13.65	0.258	2480	34.5	0.016	0.21	6.4	0.009
26KSTRC004	18.288	19.812	60	65	27	0.24	3330	79	0.010	0.02	6.5	0.075
26KSTRC004	19.812	21.336	65	70	3.91	0.065	1365	42.9	0.001	0.01	4.2	0.062
26KSTRC004	21.336	22.86	70	75	8.6	0.252	6110	54.4	0.009	0.01	7.6	0.027
26KSTRC004	22.86	24.384	75	80	1.3	0.041	797	23.6	0.014	0.01	6	0.015
26KSTRC004	24.384	25.908	80	85	0.39	0.027	623	36.7	0.006	0.03	4.6	0.012
26KSTRC004	25.908	27.432	85	90	0.22	NSR	301	25.7	0.003	NSR	3.3	0.009
26KSTRC004	27.432	28.956	90	95	0.54	0.017	839	23.2	0.003	NSR	4.1	0.020
26KSTRC004	28.956	30.48	95	100	9.58	0.146	5990	20.5	0.025	0.03	3.6	0.030
26KSTRC004	30.48	32.004	100	105	0.36	0.091	1245	25.4	0.001	0.17	3.3	0.010
26KSTRC004	32.004	33.528	105	110	0.46	0.043	612	29	0.001	0.01	2.7	0.008
26KSTRC004	33.528	35.052	110	115	0.76	0.054	1960	25	0.002	0.05	3.6	0.008
26KSTRC004	35.052	36.576	115	120	0.31	NSR	97.1	24.8	0.003	0.01	2.1	0.009
26KSTRC004	36.576	38.1	120	125	0.13	0.009	194.5	27.3	0.005	0.01	2.2	0.012
26KSTRC004	38.1	39.624	125	130	0.18	0.006	310	28.1	0.002	NSR	2.4	0.013
26KSTRC004	39.624	41.148	130	135	0.47	0.016	1385	29.4	0.007	0.05	2.8	0.075
26KSTRC004	41.148	42.672	135	140	162	0.562	>10000	109	0.870	2.64	6.5	0.242
26KSTRC004	42.672	44.196	140	145	6.27	0.168	5530	17.6	0.024	2.19	5.5	0.189
26KSTRC004	44.196	45.72	145	150	0.38	0.057	1950	11.2	0.002	0.84	2.4	0.016
26KSTRC004	45.72	47.244	150	155	34.5	0.188	9960	27.3	0.086	2.46	5.7	0.031
26KSTRC004	47.244	48.768	155	160	10.2	0.149	5190	21.3	0.008	2.66	13.3	0.032
26KSTRC004	48.768	50.292	160	165	0.74	0.089	1200	15.2	0.001	0.96	2.2	0.006
26KSTRC004	50.292	51.816	165	170	95.3	0.076	786	10.9	0.001	0.56	1.8	0.006
26KSTRC004	51.816	53.34	170	175	0.11	0.012	80.8	5.7	0.001	0.13	1.5	0.007
26KSTRC004	53.34	54.864	175	180	29.7	0.138	6440	62.4	0.009	2.03	4.5	0.032
26KSTRC004	54.864	56.388	180	185	1.1	0.052	2360	14.9	0.003	1.65	3.3	0.017
26KSTRC004	56.388	57.912	185	190	59.2	0.152	8370	55.6	0.189	2.74	4.9	0.062
26KSTRC004	57.912	59.436	190	195	176	0.17	7030	191.5	0.207	5.07	245	0.890
26KSTRC004	59.436	60.96	195	200	57.8	0.139	4740	68.5	0.112	3.02	8.4	0.197
26KSTRC004	60.96	62.484	200	205	1.92	0.071	563	21.1	0.044	0.87	3.2	0.068
26KSTRC004	62.484	64.008	205	210	2.21	0.056	996	10.6	0.009	0.75	3	0.019
26KSTRC004	64.008	65.532	210	215	0.83	0.082	1410	7.8	0.002	0.56	1.8	0.007
26KSTRC004	65.532	67.056	215	220	16.45	0.17	1790	27.3	0.014	0.83	2.1	0.040
26KSTRC004	67.056	68.58	220	225	95.6	0.01	468	10.2	0.002	0.69	1.6	0.008
26KSTRC004	68.58	70.104	225	230	1.28	0.014	289	7.7	0.002	0.35	2.4	0.009
26KSTRC004	70.104	71.628	230	235	2.68	0.011	774	13.2	0.006	1.2	2.7	0.013
26KSTRC004	71.628	73.152	235	240	4.16	0.057	2560	16	0.002	1.34	3.1	0.016
26KSTRC004	73.152	74.676	240	245	8.66	0.11	5510	25.7	0.014	2	4.6	0.019
26KSTRC004	74.676	76.2	245	250	3.34	0.034	988	22	0.012	1.12	2.9	0.013
26KSTRC004	76.2	77.724	250	255	0.22	NSR	71.7	15.8	0.005	0.37	1.9	0.008
26KSTRC004	77.724	79.248	255	260	51.5	0.064	2330	59.8	0.058	1.4	4.1	0.009
26KSTRC004	79.248	80.772	260	265	3.17	0.109	3540	11.9	0.004	2.02	16.8	0.005
26KSTRC004	80.772	82.296	265	270	7.18	0.068	3550	16.3	0.013	1.79	4.7	0.006
26KSTRC004	82.296	83.82	270	275	3.27	0.01	1035	16.5	0.007	1.04	3	0.010
26KSTRC004	83.82	85.344	275	280	1.05	0.061	1875	9.1	0.002	1.13	4	0.005
26KSTRC004	85.344	86.868	280	285	0.99	0.036	1010	10.1	0.001	0.97	2.7	0.005
26KSTRC004	86.868	88.392	285	290	1.31	0.029	706	11.3	0.001	0.83	2.6	0.006
26KSTRC004	88.392	89.916	290	295	7.31	0.053	1815	25.7	0.003	2.46	10.3	0.005
26KSTRC004	89.916	91.44	295	300	0.54	0.011	132	28.4	0.002	0.88	4.8	0.007
26KSTRC004	91.44	92.964	300	305	0.19	0.005	65.9	27.9	0.005	1.08	3.2	0.009
26KSTRC004	92.964	94.488	305	310	2.77	0.075	1755	29.5	0.009	2.78	11	0.009
26KSTRC004	94.488	96.012	310	315	1.48	0.021	607	34	0.009	2.09	6.4	0.013

26KSTRC004	96.012	97.536	315	320	49.7	0.261	8190	76.2	0.029	4.23	9.7	0.033
26KSTRC004	97.536	99.06	320	325	12.35	0.089	3540	30	0.010	2.96	17.6	0.018
26KSTRC004	99.06	100.584	325	330	11.95	0.215	3400	44.1	0.006	1.83	9.7	0.027
26KSTRC004	100.584	102.108	330	335	1.78	0.047	1005	31.3	0.002	1.02	6.2	0.010

APPENDIX B – JORC TABLE 1

Section1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Samples were collected by Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC), using a 4.5" face-sampling hammer bit. The Sample return chips for every 5' interval (~1.52 m) were passed through a dust suppression cyclone and collected into 5 Gallon (20 litre) buckets. Collected material was passed through a free-standing 3-tier riffle splitter to produce a primary sample split. Reject material was then re-passed through the splitter to collect a secondary split as a field duplicate. • Collected sample was dumped rapidly, and across the entirety of the input funnel for the riffle splitter, to minimise the chance of size-fraction sorting during the split. • Mineralisation (and therefore the selection of samples for submission for analysis) was based on semi-quantitative geological logging; identifying the presence of sulphide material, quartz veining, and the degree of hydrothermal alteration the mineralogical composition of the rock material had undergone. • The presence of any single one of the identifiers of potential mineralisation was considered sufficient for submission to the laboratory; a process selected in order to ensure maximum opportunity to identify potential mineralisation. • Primary split samples weighing between 1.5 and 3 kilograms were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Reno to undergo 4-acid digestion and subsequent Inductively Coupe Plasma Mass Spectrometry analysis (ICP-MS).
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).*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling using a 4.5" Face-sampling pneumatic hammer was used for sample collection. • Holes were drilled, and sampled collected, in 5' lengths (1.52m) corresponding to the length of individual drill rods used.

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.*
		• Sample recovery was recorded qualitatively on-site as excellent / good / medium / fair / poor. Generally, sample recovery was excellent.
		• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and representivity included:
		  ○ Ensuring adequate air volume and pressure was available within the drill platform to maintain lift of sample for the depths being drilled.
		  ○ Ensuring Adequate air was used to maintain a dry sample
		  ○ Use of a dust collection cyclone to minimise loss-to-fines in samples.
		• No relationship between recovery and grade is expected, and none was observed (R^2 =0.0043)

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,*	• Every hole was geologically logged in full, using a set series of defined lithological, mineralogical and alteration codes, with semi-quantitative assessment of intensity / abundance (as relevant). The level of detail captured is considered sufficient to permit its use in drawing meaningful conclusions regarding deposit type, identification of mineralisation and geological modelling.

	channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging was qualitative in nature. A portion of each drilled interval was recorded within chips trays for each hole, and these were photographed as a source of future reference for every hole. • Each hole was logged in its entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples submitted to the laboratory were dried at 110 degrees Celsius for 24 hours then; • Samples was crushed to >70% passing 2mm. • A 1kg split was taken via riffle splitter and pulverised in its entirety to >85% passing 75µm. • From this pulp, both a 0.25 gram sample was taken for multi-element analysis, and a 23 gram sample for fire-assay. • Sample sizes, methods of comminution and sub-sampling methods are all considered appropriate for the grain size and type of 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples collected have been submitted to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada,for analysis via multi-element ICP-MS, subsequent to 4-Acid digestion. Samples returning overlimit values for Ag, Zn or Pb (100ppm, 20% and 30% respectively) are automatically re-analysed using the ore-grade analytical method ICP-AES. These analytical methods are considered near total (on the basis-of near-total digestion via 4-acid method to produce an analyte solution). • Values for Au were determined by lead-collection fire-assay with an AAS finish. Overlimit results (>10ppm) were automatically re-assayed with a gravimetric finish. • These methods are considered appropriate for the type of sample submitted. • Three (3) Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) at a variety of grades across the expected range of values for the unknown samples, including a blank CRM, were inserted into the sample stream at a 4% insertion rate (every 25th sample). • The secondary split from approximately every 20th sample (5% insertion rate) was collected and submitted as a field duplicate. • ALS laboratories also conduct internal quality assurance checks using certified reference materials and repeat analyses for every batch. • In all cases, suitable levels of precision and accuracy are observed within the received results.
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.*	• Results and significant intersections have been verified internally by both the Competent Person, and by the company chairman. • Twinned holes are not applicable in the context of this announcement. • Sampling intervals and geological logging were recorded to paper sheets in the field, then photographed for reference. At the end of each day, data was transcribed into a Microsoft Access™ database. • Assay data from the laboratory was received digitally, and recorded against the appropriate sample ID within the database. • No adjustments to assay data have been made other than the replacement of less than detection values within the received analytical data (reported as <'relevant limit') with

		numeric codes.
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.*	• Collar locations were determined through the use of hand held GPS with multiple time-averaged measurements; accurate to within 1 metre, and considered suitable for the nature and intended purpose of the drilling undertaken. • Drillhole azimuths were initially sighted at the collar by the supervising geologist using a sighting compass, and a protractor used to set the dip angle of the mast. • Subsequent to hole completion, an in-rod gyroscopic measurement tool was used to determine actual hole dips and azimuths every 5 feet (1.52m). Measurements were collected downhole and uphole on return, then averaged at each depth. • Locations are recorded in UTM coordinates, using the NAD83 Zone 11N Datum. • Depths were initially recorded in feet, and converted to metres using the formula: *metres = feet x 0.3048*
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.*	• Holes have been drilled at various spacings, due to the preliminary nature of the exploration campaign. • The early stage of exploration work, and the low number of available holes renders consideration for use in a Mineral resource estimate irrelevant. • Where results have been presented as downhole composited widths and grades, hgh grade intervals contributing have also been presented. Additionally, all results for all individual samples are also presented.
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.*	• To the extent possible, holes were designed to intersect the modelled mineralisation at high-angles, on the basis of previous mapping and modelling work. • No sampling bias is expected from the orientation of drillholes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable – Samples were collected by the supervising geologist directly from site. Selected samples were bagged into large bulk sample bags on site, then transported directly to ALS laboratories in Reno by company staff. The sample chain of custody is secure and no concerns are held for sample security.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external reviews have been conducted.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in previous 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 Keystone Project Comprises 599 acres of deeded land, and 268 unpatented Mineral Claims in the Pershing and Humboldt Counties of northern Nevada, USA. Western Ridge holds 100% exclusive rights to all property and Mineral Claims within the project. • Property details are as follows:

Serial Number	Lead File No.	Claim Name	County
NVI 05804579	NVI 05804577	KEYSTONE MINE 1	PERSHING
NVI 05804580	NVI 05804577	KEYSTONE MINE 2	PERSHING

		<table><tr><td>NV105804581</td><td>NVI 05804577</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE 3</td><td>PERSHING</td></tr><tr><td>NVI 05804582</td><td>NVI 05804577</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE 4</td><td>PERSHING</td></tr><tr><td>NVI 05832890</td><td>NVI 05832890</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE #5</td><td>PERSHING</td></tr><tr><td>NV 1 05832891</td><td>NVI 05832890</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE #6</td><td>PERSHING</td></tr><tr><td>NVI 05832892</td><td>NVI 05832890</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE #7</td><td>PERSHING</td></tr><tr><td>NVI 05832893</td><td>NVI 05832890</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE #8</td><td>PERSHING</td></tr><tr><td>NVI 06385331</td><td>NV 1 06385331</td><td>LUNKER HILL #1</td><td>PERSHING</td></tr><tr><td>NVI 06385332</td><td>NVI 06385332</td><td>LUNKER HILL #2</td><td>PERSHING</td></tr><tr><td>NVI 06385333</td><td>NVI 06385333</td><td>LUNKER HILL #3</td><td>PERSHING</td></tr><tr><td>NVI 06385334</td><td>NVI 06385334</td><td>LUNKER HILL #4</td><td>PERSHING</td></tr><tr><td>NVI 06392375</td><td>NVI 06392375</td><td>Marble Rock # 1</td><td>HUMBOLDT</td></tr><tr><td>NV 1 0639237 6</td><td>NVI 06392375</td><td>Marble Rock #2</td><td>HUMBOLDT</td></tr><tr><td>NVI 06392377</td><td>NVI 06392375</td><td>Marble Rock #3</td><td>HUMBOLDT</td></tr><tr><td>NVI 06392378</td><td>NVI 06392375</td><td>Marble Rock #4</td><td>HUMBOLDT</td></tr><tr><td>NVI 06392379</td><td>NVI 06392375</td><td>Marble Rock #5</td><td>HUMBOLDT</td></tr><tr><td>NV 1 06392380</td><td>NVI 06392375</td><td>Marble Rock #6</td><td>HUMBOLDT</td></tr><tr><td>NVI 06392382</td><td>NVI 06392382</td><td>Marble Rock #7</td><td>HUMBOLDT</td></tr><tr><td>NVI 06392383</td><td>NVI 06392382</td><td>Marble Rock #8</td><td>HUMBOLDT</td></tr><tr><td>TBC</td><td>TBC</td><td>KST #001-#248</td><td></td></tr></table> • And: Parcel “F” as shown on that certain FINAL MAP OF DIVISION INTO LARGE PARCELS, prepared for Finance All, LLC, lying within Section 31, T35N., R35E., M.D.B.&M., according to the map thereof, filed in the office of the County Recorder of Humboldt County, State of Nevada, on November 30, 2009, as Instrument No. 2009-05068, Official Records. Consisting of 36 acres, more or less. • And: The real property identified as Assessor’s Parcel Number 05-0421-39, Township 35 North, Range 34 East, M.D.B.&M., Section 35: N1/2; N1/2S1/2; SW1/4SW1/4; W1/2SE1/4SW1/4; E1/2SE1/4SE1/4. Consisting of 599.220 acres, more or less
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Keystone Mine was last commercially operated in 1943, where records indicate that between 1937 and 1943, a total of 1,700 tons (~1,540 tonnes) of ore were extracted for approximately 36,000 ounces of silver. Previous workings are known to have occurred from discovery during the late 1890’s through to 1937, but no records exist. • Smaller artisanal workings exist across the property. • A selection of rock chips samples were collected from across the Keystone Project in June 2026, including samples of vein material from the Keystone Mine, with assay values ranging between 10 and 941 g/t Ag.

		• Prior to this drilling campaign project has not seen any other major modern exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is dominated by siliclastic and calcareous sediments of Triassic Age, containing layers of limestone ranging between 0.5 – 10 metres in thickness. Sediments are complexly folded by a series of tight, often overturned anti- and synlincal folds with axial planes that strike generally east-northeast. A series of normal faults striking both north to northwest, and east-west dissect the area. • Sediments are intruded by a series of Cretaceous Age granodioritic stocks and dykes, which are commonly surrounded by aureoles of intense hornfelsic contact metamorphism of the surrounding sedimentary hosts. Silver (± gold, lead and zinc) mineralisation is hosted within laminated quartz veins. The main Keystone mine was developed on a large northerly striking vein with a moderate easterly dip and is mineralised to surface. Historic reports also note the existence of sub-horizontal, southerly dipping veins proximal to the main lode that were also subject to historic mining activity. Other mines in the Keystone group were developed on easterly striking veins with both northerly and southerly dips. These veins are hosted both within the granodiorite and surrounding hornfels, and so post-date intrusion and the associated metamorphism/scheelite skarn mineralisation. • Mineralisation is considered to be hot-spring / epithermal related, epigenetic, and hydrothermal in nature.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All substantive information is included in the body of this announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• Data have not been top capped. • Signficiant intercepts are determined on the basis of a 5ppm Ag individual sample grade cutoff. • Aggregate intercepts are reported, however all relevant individual samples are also reported, and those higher-grade samples internal to the aggregated lengths are also reported. • Metal Equivalents have not been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with*	• Drilling has been oriented to maximise the intercept angle between drillholes and modelled mineralisation. • To the extent possible, drillhole intercept lengths are

widths and intercept lengths	*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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	generally representative of mineralised thicknesses.
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.*	• All relevant data is presented within 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 analytical results are presented within the body of this announcement.
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 information is presented within the body of this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Follow-up drilling is planned for early 2027 to test both strike and depth extensions of the mineralisation at Keystone that has been thus far identified in this drilling. • Relevant diagrams have been included in the body of this announcement.